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Department of Finance and Commerce.

22nd July 1885 :—

No. 3118.—Notifies sale of Bengal opium in the calendar year 1886

Hums Department.

11th August 1885 :—

No. 216.—Notifies appointment, &c., of Mr. H. A. Cokerell C.S.I., as officiating Lieutenant-Governor of Berar

Foreign Department.

17th September 1885 :—

No. 1444 E.—Announces death of the Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir

Military Secretary's Office.

11th December 1885 :—

Notifies postponement of arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General

14th December 1885 :—

Notifies that the arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General at Calcutta will be private, and that the Levée is again postponed



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India

No 27.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers, information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the public, and such as may usefully be known.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE 4th
QUARTER OF 1884.

No. 650R.T., dated Simla, 30th June 1885.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 485R.T., dated 2nd June 1884.

Public Works Department Resolution No. 260R.T., dated 10th March 1885.

Read also—

Director General of Railways No. 295T., dated the 5th June 1885.

Abstract Returns of Accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of Railway in India for the quarter ending 31st December 1884.

OBSERVATIONS.—As compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c., shows a decrease of 47, or 7.13 per cent., against an increase of 1,104 miles, or 10.63 per cent., in the mean mileage open, and of 481,102 miles, or 5.02 per cent., in the train mileage. The following are the railways on which the number of accidents chiefly vary:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
South Indian	0	33
Great Indian Peninsula	0	12
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	0	17
Eastern Bengal	37	0
Indus Valley	0	15
Rajputana-Malwa	0	50
Northern Bengal	26	0
Cawnpore-Achnern	14	0

On the South Indian Railway, the decrease mainly took place in "Trains running over cattle on the line" and "Fire in trains," the number of

accidents of the former class being 27 against 55, and that of the latter against 9.

On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the number of cattle accidents increased from 24 to 12, and that of "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" increased from 14 to 22. There are smaller variations under some of the other heads, but they do not seem to require notice.

Of the decrease of 17 accidents on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, 12 belong to the number of cases classified as "other accidents."

On the Eastern Bengal Railway, the number of cattle accidents shows the greatest increase, being 27 against 11. There were also 7 cases recorded on this Railway under the head "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," and 5 cases under "Failure of couplings" against nil under both heads in the corresponding quarter of 1883.

On the Indus Valley Railway, there was a decrease of 15 accidents under "Trains running over cattle," 10 under "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," and 6 under "Fire in trains," and an increase of 8 under "Bursting boilers or tubes, &c., of engines."

The decrease on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway is due to small decreases under a number of heads, the principal ones being "Trains or engines traveling in the wrong direction through points," "Trains running over cattle," "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," "Failure of couplings," and "Broken rails."

Of the increase of 26 accidents on the Northern Bengal State Railway, 19 were under "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," 5 under "Trains running over cattle," and 7 under "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines."

Six out of the 14 cases shown as an increase on the Cawnpore-Achnera Railway are reported to have occurred in connection with "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails." There were no similar cases reported on this line in 1883.

The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were among passengers, 11 killed and 43 injured against 3 killed and 14 injured, and among servants, 4 killed and 7 injured against 1 killed and 4 injured. The large increase in the number of casualties in 1884 was mainly due to two accidents. On the 2nd October 1884, the down mail train on the Eastern Bengal Railway ran into an up goods train at Aranghat station, owing to disregard of signals by the driver and guard of the passenger train, causing thereby death to 11 passengers and 3 servants, and injury to 14 passengers and 1 servant, and considerable damage to the rolling-stock. And in a collision on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway on the 18th October 1884, between the down Bombay Mail and the Local Satej ridge Ferry train, caused through carelessness of the shunter and pointman, 3 passengers were slightly injured.

The following table exhibits the number of accidents under the different causes and number of persons killed and injured thereby:—

Description	Number of Accidents	No. of Passengers and Others		No. of Servants		Total	
		Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	4	...	13	...	1	...	14
Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	14	11	14	4	1	15	15

Description.	Number of Accidents.	No. of Passengers and Others.		No. of Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collisions between light engines	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	16	...	0	...	4	...	10
Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running into stations or siding at too high a speed	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running over cattle on the line	301	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running over obstructions on the line	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running through gates at level crossings	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of tyres	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto axles	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto brake apparatus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto couplings	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broken rails	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slips in cuttings or embankments	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire in trains	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents	30	...	...	...	1	...	1
	612	11	33	4	7	16	40

The number of cases of "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" increased from 70 to 92, or by 22, of which 8 occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and 8 on the Northern Bengal.

The number of cattle accidents shows a decrease of 19; but it appears that while there were decreases of 28, 12, and 15 on the South-Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, and Indus Valley Railways, the numbers increased by 13 and 16 on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi and Eastern Bengal Railways respectively. On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, the number diminished from 43

to 34, but still it was the largest, being about 17 per cent. of the total number; and with the exception of one, all the cattle accidents on this line occurred on the unfenced portion of the way. Next to the Rajputana-Malwa, the number of cattle accidents was the largest on the South Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways, viz., 27 on each. In returning these accidents on the latter railway, the Railway Administrations have not stated whether the engines were fitted with cow-catchers, as directed in clause VIII of paragraph 4 of Public Works Department Circular No. 4 Railway of the 6th March 1878, nor have they specified the state of the fencing where the accidents occurred, as directed in paragraph 8 of Public Works Department Circular No. 15 Railway of the 20th May 1879.

Of the 27 cases of "The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines," 18 took place on the Indus Valley Railway, and 7 on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway; and of the 50 "Failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," 12 took place on the Indus Valley Railway, 6 on the Northern Bengal Railway, and 7 each on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi and Eastern Bengal Railways. On the Indus Valley Railway, however, there was, as already pointed out, a decrease of 10 accidents under the latter head.

The number of accidents from "Fire in trains" diminished from 54 to 37, of which 18, or about 49 per cent., occurred on the Indus Valley Railway, and 8, or about 22 per cent., on the Madras Railway. In all the cases of fire on these two lines the fuel used was wood.

The accidents classified as "Other accidents" numbered 39 against 57, there being a reduction of 18. These accidents were the largest on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways, viz., 12 and 17 respectively.

The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were—

	Killed.	Injured.
From falling between carriages and platforms	2	5
Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains	2	3
Whilst crossing the line at stations	1	...
By closing of carriage doors	...	1
Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains	2	9
TOTAL	8	18

and the accidents to servants in the employ of railways, or of contractors, whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods, from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were—

	Killed.	Injured.
During shunting operations	4	9
Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.	...	7
Coming in contact while shunting with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines	...	1
Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.	3	9
Whilst loading, unloading, or shunting	1	3
Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings	...	3
Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work	3	1
Whilst walking, crossing, or standing, on the line	8	9
Whilst passing between vehicles	1	1
Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.	...	3
Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings	2	...
Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms	2	2
Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.	...	1
By falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c.	1	3
Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons	1	6
Miscellaneous	4	19
TOTAL	29	57

Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c., 4 were killed whilst passing over the line at level-crossings, 23 were killed and 7 injured whilst trespassing on the line, 6 committed suicide and 1 was injured in attempting to commit suicide, and 5 were killed and 5 injured from miscellaneous causes.

The following table shows the total number of persons killed and injured from causes connected with the working of trains as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1883:—

	4th QUARTER 1883.		4th QUARTER 1884.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
<i>Passengers.</i>				
From causes beyond their own control		3	11	33
For misconduct or want of caution	6	20	8	15
<i>Servants.</i>				
From causes beyond their own control	5	14	6	16
From misconduct or want of caution	36	68	27	76
<i>Others.</i>				
Whilst passing at level-crossings	2	...	4	...
Trespassers, including suicides	27	14	29	8
Other persons	6	4	5	5
TOTAL	52	131	90	158

In addition to the above, 13 persons are reported to have been killed and 44 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 132 passengers to have met death in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

RESOLUTION—The circumstances connected with the serious accidents which occurred to the down mail train on the Eastern Bengal State Railway on the 2nd October, and to the down Bombay mail on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway on the 18th October 1884, have already received the special attention of the Government of India.

The Government of India notices with pleasure the decreases in the total number of accidents on the South Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Ladak Valley and Rajputana-Malwa Railways, although the number of cattle accidents on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, viz., 34, is still high.

The attention of the officers concerned should be drawn to the increase in the number of accidents on the Eastern Bengal, Northern Bengal, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways, especially to the large number of cattle accidents on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. It is noticed that in recording the cattle accidents on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, it has not been stated whether the engines were fitted with cow-catchers, as directed in clause VIII of paragraph 4 of Public Works Department Circular No. 4 Railway of 1878, and what was the condition of the fencing at the places where the accidents occurred, as directed in paragraph 8 of Public Works Department Circular No. 15 Railway of 1879.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, together with the Abstract Returns

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bhopal, the North-Western Provinces and
Orissa, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam, and British Burma.
The Residents, Hyderabad and Mysore, Public Works Department.
The Agents to the Governor-General for Baluchistan, Central India, and Bikanistan.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.
The Director General of Railways.

be communicated
to the Govern-
ments, Adminis-
trations, and Offi-
cers noted in the
margin for in-
formation.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the
information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, with the Abstract Returns, be
published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

FRED. HIREBRACE, Major, R.E.,

Under-Secretary.

Documents accompanying:
Abstract Returns of Accidents on Indian
Railways for the fourth quarter of 1884.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)	(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)	(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)	(98)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)	(106)	(107)	(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)	(115)	(116)	(117)	(118)	(119)	(120)	(121)	(122)	(123)	(124)	(125)	(126)	(127)	(128)	(129)	(130)	(131)	(132)	(133)	(134)	(135)	(136)	(137)	(138)	(139)	(140)	(141)	(142)	(143)	(144)	(145)	(146)	(147)	(148)	(149)	(150)	(151)	(152)	(153)	(154)	(155)	(156)	(157)	(158)	(159)	(160)	(161)	(162)	(163)	(164)	(165)	(166)	(167)	(168)	(169)	(170)	(171)	(172)	(173)	(174)	(175)	(176)	(177)	(178)	(179)	(180)	(181)	(182)	(183)	(184)	(185)	(186)	(187)	(188)	(189)	(190)	(191)	(192)	(193)	(194)	(195)	(196)	(197)	(198)	(199)	(200)	(201)	(202)	(203)	(204)	(205)	(206)	(207)	(208)	(209)	(210)	(211)	(212)	(213)	(214)	(215)	(216)	(217)	(218)	(219)	(220)	(221)	(222)	(223)	(224)	(225)	(226)	(227)	(228)	(229)	(230)	(231)	(232)	(233)	(234)	(235)	(236)	(237)	(238)	(239)	(240)	(241)	(242)	(243)	(244)	(245)	(246)	(247)	(248)	(249)	(250)	(251)	(252)	(253)	(254)	(255)	(256)	(257)	(258)	(259)	(260)	(261)	(262)	(263)	(264)	(265)	(266)	(267)	(268)	(269)	(270)	(271)	(272)	(273)	(274)	(275)	(276)	(277)	(278)	(279)	(280)	(281)	(282)	(283)	(284)	(285)	(286)	(287)	(288)	(289)	(290)	(291)	(292)	(293)	(294)	(295)	(296)	(297)	(298)	(299)	(300)	(301)	(302)	(303)	(304)	(305)	(306)	(307)	(308)	(309)	(310)	(311)	(312)	(313)	(314)	(315)	(316)	(317)	(318)	(319)	(320)	(321)	(322)	(323)	(324)	(325)	(326)	(327)	(328)	(329)	(330)	(331)	(332)	(333)	(334)	(335)	(336)	(337)	(338)	(339)	(340)	(341)	(342)	(343)	(344)	(345)	(346)	(347)	(348)	(349)	(350)	(351)	(352)	(353)	(354)	(355)	(356)	(357)	(358)	(359)	(360)	(361)	(362)	(363)	(364)	(365)	(366)	(367)	(368)	(369)	(370)	(371)	(372)	(373)	(374)	(375)	(376)	(377)	(378)	(379)	(380)	(381)	(382)	(383)	(384)	(385)	(386)	(387)	(388)	(389)	(390)	(391)	(392)	(393)	(394)	(395)	(396)	(397)	(398)	(399)	(400)	(401)	(402)	(403)	(404)	(405)	(406)	(407)	(408)	(409)	(410)	(411)	(412)	(413)	(414)	(415)	(416)	(417)	(418)	(419)	(420)	(421)	(422)	(423)	(424)	(425)	(426)	(427)	(428)	(429)	(430)	(431)	(432)	(433)	(434)	(435)	(436)	(437)	(438)	(439)	(440)	(441)	(442)	(443)	(444)	(445)	(446)	(447)	(448)	(449)	(450)	(451)	(452)	(453)	(454)	(455)	(456)	(457)	(458)	(459)	(460)	(461)	(462)	(463)	(464)	(465)	(466)	(467)	(468)	(469)	(470)	(471)	(472)	(473)	(474)	(475)	(476)	(477)	(478)	(479)	(480)	(481)	(482)	(483)	(484)	(485)	(486)	(487)	(488)	(489)	(490)	(491)	(492)	(493)	(494)	(495)	(496)	(497)	(498)	(499)	(500)	(501)	(502)	(503)	(504)	(505)	(506)	(507)	(508)	(509)	(510)	(511)	(512)	(513)	(514)	(515)	(516)	(517)	(518)	(519)	(520)	(521)	(522)	(523)	(524)	(525)	(526)	(527)	(528)	(529)	(530)	(531)	(532)	(533)	(534)	(535)	(536)	(537)	(538)	(539)	(540)	(541)	(542)	(543)	(544)	(545)	(546)	(547)	(548)	(549)	(550)	(551)	(552)	(553)	(554)	(555)	(556)	(557)	(558)	(559)	(560)	(561)	(562)	(563)	(564)	(565)	(566)	(567)	(568)	(569)	(570)	(571)	(572)	(573)	(574)	(575)	(576)	(577)	(578)	(579)	(580)	(581)	(582)	(583)	(584)	(585)	(586)	(587)	(588)	(589)	(590)	(591)	(592)	(593)	(594)	(595)	(596)	(597)	(598)	(599)	(600)	(601)	(602)	(603)	(604)	(605)	(606)	(607)	(608)	(609)	(610)	(611)	(612)	(613)	(614)	(615)	(616)	(617)	(618)	(619)	(620)	(621)	(622)	(623)	(624)	(625)	(626)	(627)	(628)	(629)	(630)	(631)	(632)	(633)	(634)	(635)	(636)	(637)	(638)	(639)	(640)	(641)	(642)	(643)	(644)	(645)	(646)	(647)	(648)	(649)	(650)	(651)	(652)	(653)	(654)	(655)	(656)	(657)	(658)	(659)	(660)	(661)	(662)	(663)	(664)	(665)	(666)	(667)	(668)	(669)	(670)	(671)	(672)	(673)	(674)	(675)	(676)	(677)	(678)	(679)	(680)	(681)	(682)	(683)	(684)	(685)	(686)
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[illegible]

TABLE No. X.—Accidents to Trains, Railway-roads, Passenger-car, &c., reported during the Fourth Quarter of 1934. (See *Continued*)

1.	2.	3. Accidents to Trains		4. Railway-roads		5. Passenger-car		6. Other		7. Total		8. Total		9. Total		10. Total		11. Total		12. Total		13. Total		14. Total		15. Total		16. Total		17. Total		18. Total		19. Total		20. Total		21. Total		22. Total		23. Total		24. Total		25. Total		26. Total		27. Total		28. Total		29. Total		30. Total		31. Total		32. Total		33. Total		34. Total		35. Total		36. Total		37. Total		38. Total		39. Total		40. Total		41. Total		42. Total		43. Total		44. Total		45. Total		46. Total		47. Total		48. Total		49. Total		50. Total		51. Total		52. Total		53. Total		54. Total		55. Total		56. Total		57. Total		58. Total		59. Total		60. Total		61. Total		62. Total		63. Total		64. Total		65. Total		66. Total		67. Total		68. Total		69. Total		70. Total		71. Total		72. Total		73. Total		74. Total		75. Total		76. Total		77. Total		78. Total		79. Total		80. Total		81. Total		82. Total		83. Total		84. Total		85. Total		86. Total		87. Total		88. Total		89. Total		90. Total		91. Total		92. Total		93. Total		94. Total		95. Total		96. Total		97. Total		98. Total		99. Total		100. Total		101. Total		102. Total		103. Total		104. Total		105. Total		106. Total		107. Total		108. Total		109. Total		110. Total		111. Total		112. Total		113. Total		114. Total		115. Total		116. Total		117. Total		118. Total		119. Total		120. Total		121. Total		122. Total		123. Total		124. Total		125. Total		126. Total		127. Total		128. Total		129. Total		130. Total		131. Total		132. Total		133. Total		134. Total		135. Total		136. Total		137. Total		138. Total		139. Total		140. Total		141. Total		142. Total		143. Total		144. Total		145. Total		146. Total		147. Total		148. Total		149. Total		150. Total		151. Total		152. Total		153. Total		154. Total		155. Total		156. Total		157. Total		158. Total		159. Total		160. Total		161. Total		162. Total		163. Total		164. Total		165. Total		166. Total		167. Total		168. Total		169. Total		170. Total		171. Total		172. Total		173. Total		174. Total		175. Total		176. Total		177. Total		178. Total		179. Total		180. Total		181. Total		182. Total		183. Total		184. Total		185. Total		186. Total		187. Total		188. Total		189. Total		190. Total		191. Total		192. Total		193. Total		194. Total		195. Total		196. Total		197. Total		198. Total		199. Total		200. Total		201. Total		202. Total		203. Total		204. Total		205. Total		206. Total		207. Total		208. Total		209. Total		210. Total		211. Total		212. Total		213. Total		214. Total		215. Total		216. Total		217. Total		218. Total		219. Total		220. Total		221. Total		222. Total		223. Total		224. Total		225. Total		226. Total		227. Total		228. Total		229. Total		230. Total		231. Total		232. Total		233. Total		234. Total		235. Total		236. Total		237. Total		238. Total		239. Total		240. Total		241. Total		242. Total		243. Total		244. Total		245. Total		246. Total		247. Total		248. Total		249. Total		250. Total		251. Total		252. Total		253. Total		254. Total		255. Total		256. Total		257. Total		258. Total		259. Total		260. Total		261. Total		262. Total		263. Total		264. Total		265. Total		266. Total		267. Total		268. Total		269. Total		270. Total		271. Total		272. Total		273. Total		274. Total		275. Total		276. Total		277. Total		278. Total		279. Total		280. Total		281. Total		282. Total		283. Total		284. Total		285. Total		286. Total		287. Total		288. Total		289. Total		290. Total		291. Total		292. Total		293. Total		294. Total		295. Total		296. Total		297. Total		298. Total		299. Total		300. Total		301. Total		302. Total		303. Total		304. Total		305. Total		306. Total		307. Total		308. Total		309. Total		310. Total		311. Total		312. Total		313. Total		314. Total		315. Total		316. Total		317. Total		318. Total		319. Total		320. Total		321. Total		322. Total		323. Total		324. Total		325. Total		326. Total		327. Total		328. Total		329. Total		330. Total		331. Total		332. Total		333. Total		334. Total		335. Total		336. Total		337. Total		338. Total		339. Total		340. Total		341. Total		342. Total		343. Total		344. Total		345. Total		346. Total		347. Total		348. Total		349. Total		350. Total		351. Total		352. Total		353. Total		354. Total		355. Total		356. Total		357. Total		358. Total		359. Total		360. Total		361. Total		362. Total		363. Total		364. Total		365. Total		366. Total		367. Total		368. Total		369. Total		370. Total		371. Total		372. Total		373. Total		374. Total		375. Total		376. Total		377. Total		378. Total		379. Total		380. Total		381. Total		382. Total		383. Total		384. Total		385. Total		386. Total		387. Total		388. Total		389. Total		390. Total		391. Total		392. Total		393. Total		394. Total		395. Total		396. Total		397. Total		398. Total		399. Total		400. Total		401. Total		402. Total		403. Total		404. Total		405. Total		406. Total		407. Total		408. Total		409. Total		410. Total		411. Total		412. Total		413. Total		414. Total		415. Total		416. Total		417. Total		418. Total		419. Total		420. Total		421. Total		422. Total		423. Total		424. Total		425. Total		426. Total		427. Total		428. Total		429. Total		430. Total		431. Total		432. Total		433. Total		434. Total		435. Total		436. Total		437. Total		438. Total		439. Total		440. Total
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[illegible]

TABLE No. 2.—*Activities of Public Employees, 1944, by quarter.*

Item	Passenger		Freight		Express		Mail		Total	
	No. of Passengers	Weight of Freight	No. of Freight	Weight of Freight	No. of Express	Weight of Express	No. of Mail	Weight of Mail	No. of Total	Weight of Total
1. Carriage between passenger station, or parts of passenger station										
2. ...										
3. ...										
4. ...										
5. ...										
6. ...										
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90. ...										
91. ...										
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93. ...										
94. ...										
95. ...										
96. ...										
97. ...										
98. ...										
99. ...										
100. ...										
TOTAL ALL CLASSES										
Number of Passenger miles	4,000,000									
Number of Freight miles	1,000,000									
Number of Express miles	500,000									
Number of Mail miles	250,000									
Number of Total miles	5,750,000									
Number of Passenger miles	4,000,000									
Number of Freight miles	1,000,000									
Number of Express miles	500,000									
Number of Mail miles	250,000									
Number of Total miles	5,750,000									
Number of Passenger miles	4,000,000									
Number of Freight miles	1,000,000									
Number of Express miles	500,000									
Number of Mail miles	250,000									
Number of Total miles	5,750,000									

Table A, No. 1

Description of Accidents	Number of Accidents				Number of Persons Injured				Number of Persons Killed				Number of Persons Missing			
	Number of Accidents	Number of Persons Injured	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Missing	Number of Persons Injured	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Missing	Number of Persons Injured	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Missing	Number of Persons Injured	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Missing	Number of Persons Injured	Number of Persons Killed	Number of Persons Missing
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or material trains, engines, and vehicles standing on the line	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4. Collisions between light engines	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5. Pass-up trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, and vehicles leaving the rails	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8. Trains running into each other or sidings at too high a speed	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9. Trains running over cables on the line	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10. Trains running over cables on the line	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11. Trains running over cables on the line	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12. The breaking of wheels of trucks, &c., on engines	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14. Parts of trucks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15. Parts of trucks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16. Parts of trucks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17. Parts of trucks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18. Parts of trucks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19. Parts of trucks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20. Broken rails	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21. The breaking of portions of permanent way	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22. Signs or crossings or embankments	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23. Fire in trucks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or stations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25. Other accidents	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL ALL CLAIMS	20,538,001	9,345,845	601	106,790	1,257,730	6,562,206	578	61,073	2,204,770	978	61,073	2,204,770	978	61,073	2,204,770	978

Number of Passenger trains

Number of Goods trains

Number of Material trains

Number of Light engines

Number of Pass-up trains

Number of Goods trains

Number of Light engines

Number of Pass-up trains

Number of Goods trains

Number of Light engines

Number of Pass-up trains

TABLE

ACCOMMODATE TO TRAINS, BOILING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC from during the
Number of RAILWAY SERVICES

[illegible]

[illegible]

Provinces or Provinces and Districts.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—contd.		
Calcutta	40	Weather cloudy, but hot. Rice rapidly being harvested, cereal plants growing well, flowers advancing. Some of rice rising. Health generally good, except a few cases of cholera in the interior.
Midnapur	515	Weather seasonable. Continuation in active progress. Public health fair.
Kharidwar	210; weather rainy	It has been hot for the last two days. Asa paddy and other seedlings coming up well. Ploughing and sowing continues. Some damage to some paddy crops reported from Tala outpost. Cattle remain high. Rice rising.
Tinsukia	Light rain almost daily	Crops doing well. Price of rice 13 annas per seer. A few cases of cholera reported from Patna.
Patna (Muzaffargarh)	140	Crops very promising. Rivers full, but again rising slightly. Price of rice 12 annas. Health good.
Guzrat	Foggy during the week.	Agriculture, except on the coast and going on everywhere. Prices stationary. Health good.
Chanderpur	35	Sowing of wheat and other crops going on. Prices stationary. Health good.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh (July 2nd)		
Rohtas	(June 25th)	80 (average)
Fatehabad	(" ")	Heavy rain throughout the district.
Lucknow	(" 30th)	Heavy rain during the week. 41 registered at Sahibabad, and 61 at Mohanabad.
Rae Bareilly	(" ")	Good rain all over the district about 70 at Bareilly during the week.
Parabgarh	(" 30th)	Good rain at Bareilly at the end of the week.
Aligarh	(" ")	Monsoon set in; rain averaging 51 inches throughout the district.
Cawnpore	(" 30th)	General rain during past week.
Banda	(" 30th)	Good rain during the week.
Jhansi	(" ")	120 (average)
Farrukhabad	(" ")	Good and sufficient rain has fallen during the week. The average for the district exceeding 70.
Etawah	(" ")	Plentiful rain has fallen throughout the district.
Barilly	(" ")	General rain.
Kannauj	(" ")	Heavy rain during the week.
Agra	(" 30th)	Good rain in all parts of the district on Friday and Sunday.
Jhansi	(" 30th)	Good rain throughout the district.
Meerut	(" ")	Rain has fallen all over the district.
Weather cloudy, with east winds and drizzle; rain has done good. Ploughing for kharif commenced; supplies plentiful. Prices slightly fluctuating. Health good; cholera rising; condition of cattle good.		
Hot still, excessive. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. Health good. No cholera cases.		
Ploughing in progress. Markets well supplied. Prices slightly rising. Health of people good as well as the condition of cattle.		
Fields are being prepared for kharif sowings; supplies ample. Prices slightly rising. Cholera continues.		
Kharif sowings begun. Health good.		
Ploughing has commenced. Markets well supplied. Condition of people and cattle good; isolated cases of cholera here and there.		
Kharif sowings in hand. Prices rising. Fever in three parganas, outbreak in one.		
Ploughing commenced. Health good; outbreak in two villages.		
Weather seasonable; easterly winds. Kharif sowing commenced at both from cholera; general health good.		
Health of people fair.		
Kharif operations are in full progress. No sickness reported.		
Everything progressing favourably. Prices rising.		
Crops much improved. Prices stationary. Health fair; a few cases of smallpox.		
Kharif being sown. Prices stationary. Slight cholera and fever continue.		
Ploughing operations commenced. Prices slightly falling. Public health good.		
Sowing for kharif commenced; cane and indigo flourishing. Prices steady. Health good.		
General Remarks.—Good crop has fallen throughout the provinces, doing much good. Kharif operations in progress everywhere. Markets are well supplied and prices generally steady. Public health fair.		

ST. AUGUSTINE'S ACADEMY, BOSTON, THE RECEIPTS OF INSTRUCTION UNDER THE BOARD OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS
THE MONTH OF JAN. 1884, THE BLS. OF P. 1884.

No. 1-116, Second St.

Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females	
Age	Sex	Age	Sex	Age	Sex	Age	Sex	Age	Sex	Age	Sex
1-2 years	10	5	5	5	5	3-4 years	15	8	7	8	7
2-3 years	20	10	10	10	10	4-5 years	25	12	13	13	12
3-4 years	30	15	15	15	15	5-6 years	35	17	18	18	17
4-5 years	40	20	20	20	20	6-7 years	45	22	23	23	22
5-6 years	50	25	25	25	25	7-8 years	55	27	28	28	27
6-7 years	60	30	30	30	30	8-9 years	65	32	33	33	32
7-8 years	70	35	35	35	35	9-10 years	75	37	38	38	37
8-9 years	80	40	40	40	40	10-11 years	85	42	43	43	42
9-10 years	90	45	45	45	45	11-12 years	95	47	48	48	47
10-11 years	100	50	50	50	50	12-13 years	105	52	53	53	52
11-12 years	110	55	55	55	55	13-14 years	115	57	58	58	57
12-13 years	120	60	60	60	60	14-15 years	125	62	63	63	62
13-14 years	130	65	65	65	65	15-16 years	135	67	68	68	67
14-15 years	140	70	70	70	70	16-17 years	145	72	73	73	72
15-16 years	150	75	75	75	75	17-18 years	155	77	78	78	77
16-17 years	160	80	80	80	80	18-19 years	165	82	83	83	82
17-18 years	170	85	85	85	85	19-20 years	175	87	88	88	87
18-19 years	180	90	90	90	90	20-21 years	185	92	93	93	92
19-20 years	190	95	95	95	95	21-22 years	195	97	98	98	97
20-21 years	200	100	100	100	100	22-23 years	205	102	103	103	102
21-22 years	210	105	105	105	105	23-24 years	215	107	108	108	107
22-23 years	220	110	110	110	110	24-25 years	225	112	113	113	112
23-24 years	230	115	115	115	115	25-26 years	235	117	118	118	117
24-25 years	240	120	120	120	120	26-27 years	245	122	123	123	122
25-26 years	250	125	125	125	125	27-28 years	255	127	128	128	127
26-27 years	260	130	130	130	130	28-29 years	265	132	133	133	132
27-28 years	270	135	135	135	135	29-30 years	275	137	138	138	137
28-29 years	280	140	140	140	140	30-31 years	285	142	143	143	142
29-30 years	290	145	145	145	145	31-32 years	295	147	148	148	147
30-31 years	300	150	150	150	150	32-33 years	305	152	153	153	152
31-32 years	310	155	155	155	155	33-34 years	315	157	158	158	157
32-33 years	320	160	160	160	160	34-35 years	325	162	163	163	162
33-34 years	330	165	165	165	165	35-36 years	335	167	168	168	167
34-35 years	340	170	170	170	170	36-37 years	345	172	173	173	172
35-36 years</											

Δ. 11.-Διότι πρέπει να είναι εμπνευσμένο, να είναι το δικό της έργο, να είναι καλλιτεχνικό

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2
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No. 111. — *Art. Coste and Division.*[illegible]

View:

	Made.	Permit.	Time.
1 10 days	21	14	25
2 40 days	2	1	2
3 100 days			
Total	23	15	27

E. C. RECK.

Secretary to the Government of India.

to learn what progress has been made in reducing the collection charges, and desire that the point may be specially noticed in the future reports.

4. Owing to insufficient rainfall there was a falling off in the area irrigated under all the tanks, but the deficiency was most severely felt in Ajmere and in the Northern part of Benwar where the new large tanks are situated, and the assessed revenue from these works fell from Rs. 9,953 in the previous year to Rs. 2,209 in 1933-34. The revenue from the older tanks which are situated further to the south was hardly affected at all, the decrease being only 0.7 out of a percentage in 1932-33 of 9.6 on the capital outlay. A comparative table of the rainfall registered at the principal centres of irrigation would be a useful addition to future reports.

6. From remarks at the close of the Chief Commissioner's note it would appear that some benefit has already been felt from the system that has lately been introduced of retaining a certain proportion of the supply in the tanks at the close of the season with the object of supplementing a possible deficiency of rainfall in the succeeding year.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana, for information and guidance.

Also, that a copy of the Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, for information.

Also, that a copy of the Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department and to the Department of Finance and Commerce for information.

Also, that the Resolution and the memorandum by the Agent, Governor General, together with the statement of general financial results compiled by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered further, that a copy be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information.

B. HOME, Colonel, R. E.,

Off. Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Memorandum by the Chief Commissioner on the Ajmere-Merwara Irrigation Revenue Report for the year ending 31st March 1934.

The total outlay on capital account to end of 1933-34 is shown to be Rs. 42,700, inclusive of indirect charges amounting to Rs. 8,558. The sum assumed to represent the capital outlay incurred up to end of 1933-34 while the works were outside the operations of the Public Works Department being Rs. 17,583, the capital account has received an addition of Rs. 25,137 on account of the works carried out by the Public Works Department during the 15 years ending with 1933-34. Of this Public Works Department outlay, the tanks known as the large new ones have absorbed nearly nine-tenths or Rs. 32,182, the remaining one-tenth or Rs. 2,955 having been spent on minor new works and on additions and improvements to old tanks, *viz.*, those constructed before the end of 1918-19. The average yearly expenditure during the 15 years already alluded to has been Rs. 1,676, the largest annual outlay, Rs. 1,775, in the year 1872-73, and the smallest Rs. 489 in the year under review. This small sum was expended chiefly on improvements to old tanks. The new tank at Chitor in the Benwar Sub-Collectorate, which had been in progress during the preceding two years and was all but complete at the end of 1932-33, was finished

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF FOODS

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (first sort).			Rice (common).			Coarse Miller's (Dalma, Belgram, Miller's).			Coarse Miller's (Dalma, Belgram, Miller's).		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1934.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1934.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1934.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1934.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1934.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1934.
Benares	17 11	17 11	18 10	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10
Bhojpur	17 11	17 11	18 10	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10
Buxar	17 11	17 11	18 10	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10
Chhapra	17 11	17 11	18 10	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10
Deoria	17 11	17 11	18 10	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10
Etah	17 11	17 11	18 10	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10
Jaunpur	17 11	17 11	18 10	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10
Meerut	17 11	17 11	18 10	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10
Muzaffargarh	17 11	17 11	18 10	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10
Patna	17 11	17 11	18 10	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10
Rohtas	17 11	17 11	18 10	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10
Saran	17 11	17 11	18 10	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10
Siwan	17 11	17 11	18 10	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10
Supaul	17 11	17 11	18 10	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10
Thakurpuri	17 11	17 11	18 10	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10
Varanasi	17 11	17 11	18 10	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10
Wazirpur	17 11	17 11	18 10	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10
Yamuna	17 11	17 11	18 10	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10
Other Districts.	17 11	17 11	18 10	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10
Almora	17 11	17 11	18 10	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10
Bageshwar	17 11	17 11	18 10	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10
Dehradun	17 11	17 11	18 10	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10
Haridwar	17 11	17 11	18 10	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10
Roorkee	17 11	17 11	18 10	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10
Uttaranchal	17 11	17 11	18 10	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10
Other Districts.	17 11	17 11	18 10	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	19 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10

a. In the case of the first sort of rice, the price is 100 rupees per 1000 lbs. of rice, and 100 rupees per 1000 lbs. of rice.
 b. The price of 100 rupees per 1000 lbs. of rice, is 100 rupees per 1000 lbs. of rice, and 100 rupees per 1000 lbs. of rice.
 c. In the case of the first sort of rice, the price is 100 rupees per 1000 lbs. of rice, and 100 rupees per 1000 lbs. of rice.

2. FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1888.

● 凡我全 10 岁 年龄 平均 10 岁 10 岁

4 In the undeclassified the total grams of salt per paper note - 10000000 10-5 notes and 1000000 10-10 notes.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITATIVE PHASE D

[illegible][illegible]

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS THROUGH:

QUANTITIES PER

[illegible]

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGH

QUANTITIES PER

DISTRICT	TOWN	Grain	Wheat						Barley						Rice (best sort)						Rice (common)						Coarse Wheat (Chaur, Jowar, Khar, Sorghum)						Bajra (Pearl Millet)					
			Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1945	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1945	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1945	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1945	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1945	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1945	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1945	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1945	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1945	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1945	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1945	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1945
Mysore	Mysore	Wheat	15	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
		Barley	14	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
		Rice (best sort)	13	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
		Rice (common)	12	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
		Coarse Wheat (Chaur, Jowar, Khar, Sorghum)	11	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
Mysore	Mysore	Wheat	14	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
		Barley	13	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
		Rice (best sort)	12	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
		Rice (common)	11	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
		Coarse Wheat (Chaur, Jowar, Khar, Sorghum)	10	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Mysore	Mysore	Wheat	13	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
		Barley	12	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
		Rice (best sort)	11	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
		Rice (common)	10	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
		Coarse Wheat (Chaur, Jowar, Khar, Sorghum)	9	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Mysore	Mysore	Wheat	12	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
		Barley	11	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
		Rice (best sort)	10	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
		Rice (common)	9	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
		Coarse Wheat (Chaur, Jowar, Khar, Sorghum)	8	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 11, 1922.

FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1922

OF 20 TOLARS

No. of Tons Imported from Foreign Ports	No. of Tons Imported from Home Ports	Gross	Firewood			Salt						Distances	Particulars		
			Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fort- night of 1921	Wholesale			Retail						
						Present fort- night	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1921	Present fort- night	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1921				
R.	C.	R.	C.	R.	C.	R.	C.	R.	C.	R.	C.	R.	C.		
36	0	19	8	18	10	34	7	34	0	34	0	13	0	Bangalore	
41	0	22	4	22	0	24	0	192	0	178	0	13	0	Kolar	
46	0	24	0	23	0	24	0	340	0	340	0	11	0	Tamil Nadu	
29	0	18	0	18	0	25	0	78	0	78	0	10	0	Madras	
24	12	23	3	20	8	27	8	240	0	240	0	10	0	Madras	
29	0	20	0	20	0	21	0	64	0	64	0	11	0	Kolar	
17	13	17	4	20	1	110	0	110	0	110	0	11	13	Cong	
24	0	30	0	21	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	Jaypore
12	0	25	0	22	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	Kishanganj
14	10	25	10	24	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	Karnataka
24	13	20	1	22	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	Madras
24	1	20	1	21	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	Madras (City)
34	0	20	0	21	12	240	0	240	0	240	0	12	0	Madras	
31	0	24	9	23	8	240	0	240	0	240	0	12	8	Madras (City)	
						R. & P.			R. & P.						
						per mt.			per mt.						
21	0	21	0	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	Madras
20	0	27	4	21	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	Madras (City)
43	4	42	4	41	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	14	Madras (City)
40	14	44	0	30	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	Madras (City)
						R. & P.			R. & P.						
						per mt.			per mt.						
18	0	20	0	18	2	240	0	180	0	180	0	11	8	Madras	
42	0	44	0	34	4	140	0	140	0	140	0	12	4	Madras	
40	0	40	0	32	0	240	0	240	0	240	0	12	4	Madras	
21	0	24	0	24	4	140	0	140	0	140	0	12	12	Madras	
24	18	24	11	21	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	Madras
22	0	22	0	22	4	180	0	180	0	180	0	12	4	Madras	
20	0	20	0	20	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14	Madras
24	0	26	0	23	8	106	0	106	0	106	0	12	0	Madras	
22	0	24	12	18	14	127	12	127	12	127	12	11	7	Madras	
25	0	26	0	23	8	220	0	220	0	220	0	12	4	Madras	
20	0	21	0	25	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	11	12	Madras	

* Eight pice per bundle.

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

[illegible]
$$A_{11}k + 11 + 747,$$

H. W. CONLITTE,
Office Asst. Surg. in Genl. U. S. A. at Wash.
P. M. D., Irrigation, &c. &c.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1945

[illegible]

H. W. CONDUITE,
1000 Ave. de l'Est, N.Y.C.
At Once, P. H. D., *Arrestation Arrested*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. 13 of 1945-46.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

Year	Commodity	Value, 1914-15		Value, 1915-16		Value, 1916-17		Value, 1917-18		Total increase to 1918-19	Total decrease to 1918-19	
		Value, 1914-15		Value, 1915-16		Value, 1916-17		Value, 1917-18				
		Value, 1914-15	Value, 1915-16	Value, 1915-16	Value, 1916-17	Value, 1916-17	Value, 1917-18	Value, 1917-18	Value, 1918-19			
	Exported.											
1914	Wool, raw, in the form of fleeces, washed and scoured	247	1,341,143	213	400	1,396,617	208	11,353,410	206	1,825,191	328	60,951
	Wool, raw, in the form of fleeces, unwashed and unscoured	714	2,119,207	219	706	2,34,901	203	21,000,000	200	2,000,000	443	4,63,107
	Wool, raw, in the form of fleeces, washed and scoured, and unwashed and unscoured	961	3,460,350	432	1,106	2,741,518	411	32,353,410	406	3,825,191	771	65,582
	Wool, raw, in the form of fleeces, washed and scoured, and unwashed and unscoured, and other	64	1,000,000	20	100	1,000,000	20	1,000,000	20	1,000,000	60	1,000,000
	Total	1,725	7,460,697	672	1,906	6,783,928	641	67,706,810	632	7,650,381	1,201	7,70,000
	Imported.											
1914	Wool, raw, in the form of fleeces, washed and scoured	1,000	4,000,000	1,000	1,000	4,000,000	1,000	4,000,000	1,000	4,000,000	1,000	4,000,000
	Wool, raw, in the form of fleeces, unwashed and unscoured	200	1,000,000	200	1,000,000	200	1,000,000	200	1,000,000	200	1,000,000	
	Wool, raw, in the form of fleeces, washed and scoured, and unwashed and unscoured	1,200	5,000,000	1,200	2,000,000	6,000,000	1,200	5,000,000	1,200	5,000,000	1,200	5,000,000
	Wool, raw, in the form of fleeces, washed and scoured, and unwashed and unscoured, and other	100	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	100	1,000,000
	Total	2,500	11,000,000	2,400	4,000,000	11,000,000	2,400	11,000,000	2,400	11,000,000	2,400	11,000,000
	Net Exports.											
1914	Wool, raw, in the form of fleeces, washed and scoured	1,247	2,641,243	1,187	1,600	2,696,617	1,188	10,353,410	1,186	2,825,191	1,078	55,931
	Wool, raw, in the form of fleeces, unwashed and unscoured	514	1,119,207	119	706	2,34,901	103	20,000,000	100	2,000,000	343	3,63,107
	Wool, raw, in the form of fleeces, washed and scoured, and unwashed and unscoured	761	3,760,450	307	1,306	5,045,518	308	30,353,410	306	4,825,191	1,421	69,562
	Wool, raw, in the form of fleeces, washed and scoured, and unwashed and unscoured, and other	54	1,000,000	20	100	1,000,000	20	1,000,000	20	1,000,000	60	1,000,000
	Total	2,576	8,520,900	1,633	2,712	8,092,536	1,619	51,706,810	1,612	7,650,381	1,882	7,70,000
	Net Imports.											
1914	Wool, raw, in the form of fleeces, washed and scoured	1,000	4,000,000	1,000	1,000	4,000,000	1,000	4,000,000	1,000	4,000,000	1,000	4,000,000
	Wool, raw, in the form of fleeces, unwashed and unscoured	200	1,000,000	200	1,000,000	200	1,000,000	200	1,000,000	200	1,000,000	
	Wool, raw, in the form of fleeces, washed and scoured, and unwashed and unscoured	1,200	5,000,000	1,200	2,000,000	6,000,000	1,200	5,000,000	1,200	5,000,000	1,200	5,000,000
	Wool, raw, in the form of fleeces, washed and scoured, and unwashed and unscoured, and other	100	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	100	1,000,000
	Total	2,500	11,000,000	2,400	4,000,000	11,000,000	2,400	11,000,000	2,400	11,000,000	2,400	11,000,000

There is a large number of Indian people who are not yet settled in the country. They are still in the mountains and in the hills. They are still in the mountains and in the hills. They are still in the mountains and in the hills.

Year	Population	Area	Population Density
1950	1,000,000	100,000	10
1960	1,500,000	100,000	15
1970	2,000,000	100,000	20

FRED. FIREBRACE, Major, R.E.,
Under-Secretary.

Nov. 3, 1965

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENDS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

[illegible]

1. The first of the three is a "General" type, which is a "General" type of the "General" type. The second is a "Specific" type, which is a "Specific" type of the "General" type. The third is a "Detailed" type, which is a "Detailed" type of the "General" type.

1. a. $\frac{1}{2}$ b. $\frac{1}{2}$ c. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. $\frac{1}{2}$ e. $\frac{1}{2}$
 2. a. $\frac{1}{2}$ b. $\frac{1}{2}$ c. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. $\frac{1}{2}$ e. $\frac{1}{2}$
 3. a. $\frac{1}{2}$ b. $\frac{1}{2}$ c. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. $\frac{1}{2}$ e. $\frac{1}{2}$

Smith.
 Nov 44 July 1900

FRED FIREBRACE, Major, R.E.,
• Under-Secretary

Provinces and Districts.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—contd.		
Rangoon	3.11 abundant rain reported from all parts.	Weather reasonable. Sowings completed. Cholera reported from five stations.
Cuttack	1.94	Weather cloudy. Rains being received, crops growing well, crops in rice fields, but greatly damaged by heavy floods, but there is no danger for sowing. Much of rice unharmed. Cholera has appeared in some places in the interior.
Malabar	6.90	Tropical rain falling on 20th. Health fair.
Kannur	1.64; weather cloudy and rainy	Rains have been received, crops growing well, ploughing and sowing in progress. There is rice remains left. A few cases of cholera and some cattle disease in outport districts, public health good.
Durgapoor	Insufficient rain all over the district	Crops of Madia, rice, and sugarcane much damaged, cultivation of Madia crops has failed. Average price of rice 11 seers per rupee. A few cases of cholera reported, general health good.
Patna (Nagpur)	7.74	Crops doing well. Rains rising fast. Ploughing and sowing in progress. Public health good.
Gua	2.50	Rains have been received, crops growing well, ploughing and sowing in progress. A slight case of cholera at Nagpur. Public health good.
Champaner	8.84	Sowing of Madia and sugarcane in progress. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
General Remarks.—There has been considerable rain throughout the province during the week, in Bihar good general rain has now fallen and has improved the agricultural prospects all round. All autumn crops are sown on very favourable soil, and the cultivation of crops for winter crops is in full progress in some places. Some planting of winter crops has fairly begun in Cuttack and Patna, where heavy rains occurred of late; considerable damage to the crops in the former districts has been done by the rain, and that there is sufficient time left for sowing. In Tipperah also the month has been successful, and a large proportion of the autumn crops are stated to have been saved by the comparatively cessation of rain during the past fortnight. Prices continue to rule high in all districts, general health is pretty fair, although cholera exists in some districts.		
E. W. Provinces and Oudh—(July 9th)		
Bareilly (July 7th)	Rain averaging 0.80 over the district.	Weather cloudy and muggy. Akhar operations in progress. Markets well stocked. Prices show slight fall in foreign grain. Public health good, no cattle disease.
Gorakhpur (" 6th)	Rain fell from 4 to 10 inches throughout the district, highest in the north.	Rains have been received, ploughing everywhere. Prices stationary. Health good.
Fyzabad (" 7th)	Good rainfall over the district.	Akhar sowings begun. Markets well supplied. Health good, condition of cattle fair.
Lucknow (" 6th)	Rain (a) on 5th, 3.20, (b) on 6th, 1.50, and 1.70 at Mithan Lalpur.	Weather cloudy. Large jauri, rice, kudu, and mandia are sown. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. Condition both of men and cattle good.
Rae Bareilly (" ")	Rain at Bareilly during the week, .75.	Akhar operations in progress; supplies ample. Prices steady. Cholera continues.
Farrukhabad (" 7th)	Rain wanted.	Akhar's wings going on.
Allahabad (" ")	More rain required here.	Ploughing and sowing proceeding. Markets well supplied. Condition of people and cattle good, though isolated cases of cholera still exist.
Cawnpore (" 6th)	General rain during the week from 3 to 10 inches, highest at Cawnpore 10.20 to 10.40 inches.	Akhar's sowings continue. Prices rising. Fever in three parganas; no cattle disease.
Banda (" 7th)	No rain since 7th June.	Break has been good for ploughing; clouds above. Sowing of cotton and jauri well on. Health good. Cattle disease in two villages of Patna and Banda.
Ballia (" ")	2.50 (average).	Weather cloudy. Akhar being sown; cane flourishing. Health improving, 3 cases of cholera.
Farrukhabad (" ")	Light showers at beginning of the week, however.	Ploughing in Akhar commenced. Prices rising a little. General health fair.
Etahpur (" ")	Plentiful rain has fallen during the week.	The Akhar crops are sprouting, and prospects are favourable.
Bareilly (" ")	Rain sufficient and beneficial.	Sowings progressing. Markets somewhat drier, owing to requirements for seed. Public health good, slight cattle disease.
Kannpur (" 6th)	Heavy weather.	Fine weather required for crops to grow. Prices somewhat risen. Health good, cases in some places.
Agra (" ")	Rain in all parganas from 0.5 to 3.50.	Akhar ploughings and sowings going on. Prices rising. Cholera very slight.
Jhansi (" 7th)	Slight rain.	Weather clear. Ploughing and sowing in progress. Prices again risen slightly. Public health normal.

Presidentcy or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Meerut (July 7th)	Rain during the week: 0.30 at Sandhana; 0.10 at Baghpat; nil elsewhere.	Weather hot. <i>Kharif</i> sowings progressing. Prices steady. Health good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Good rain has fallen in all but three districts. <i>Kharif</i> sowing going on, and prospects appear favourable. Markets are well stocked, though prices have risen slightly. Public health generally good.
Punjab—(July 8th)		
Misrar (July 7th)	2.40	Health fair. <i>Kharif</i> sowings in progress. Prices falling.
Delhi (" ")	3	Health fair. Prices rising.
Unkhalla (" ")	50	Health good. <i>Kharif</i> sowings in progress. Prices stationary.
Jullundur (" ")	2.80	Health good. <i>Kharif</i> sowings commenced. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore (" ")	20	Health good. <i>Kharif</i> ploughings and sowings in progress. Prices stationary.
Azmitar (" ")	10	Health and crops good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot (" ")	20	Health good. Prices stationary.
Lahore (" ")	10	More rain wanted. Health good. <i>Kharif</i> sowings continue. Prices stationary.
Multan (" ")	Nil	Health good. <i>Kharif</i> crops flourishing. Slight rise in prices.
Rawalpindi (" ")	Nil	Rain wanted. Health good, with the exception of a few cases of cholera in Rawalpindi city and cantonments. Prices rising.
Shahpur (" ")	Slight rain throughout the district.	Health good. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan (" ")	20	Health good. Prices falling.
Peshawar (" ")	20	Health good. Prices stationary. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Moderate rainfall in most districts. A few cases of cholera in the Rawalpindi city and cantonments, elsewhere health is generally good. <i>Kharif</i> ploughings and sowings in progress; prospects generally good. Prices on the whole stationary.
Central Provinces—(July 8th)		
Nagpur ...	1.27	Weather bright and clear. Break beneficial for sowing. Small-pox in places. Prices steady.
Jabalpore ...	06	Weather cloudy and clear alternately. <i>Kharif</i> sowings in progress. Break beneficial for cotton sowing. Cholera declining. Prices stationary.
Rangor (July 7th) ...	3.10	Weather favourable. Sowings being pushed on. Health fair. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	1.17	Break since 5th instant. Sowings progressing. One fatal case of cholera; cattle-disease and small-pox decreasing. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad ...	Nil	Weather hot. Sowing progresses; weeding of rice and cotton commenced. 127 cases of cholera, 102 deaths. Prices stationary.
Khandwa ...	23	Weather cloudy and windy. Sowings in progress. Rain much wanted. 3 deaths from cholera. Prices stationary.
Raipur ...	1.78	Weather cloudy and clear alternately. Sowings in progress. 1,009 cases of cholera, 817 deaths. Prices stationary. <i>General Remarks.</i> —There has been a break in the rain which was much needed for sowings in all districts, except Nimar and which has been generally very beneficial; rain is much needed in Nimar on the west of the provinces, where the fall has been insufficient. Cholera still continues virulent in Chhattisgarh.
British Burma—(July 8th)		
Akyab (July 4th)	12.21	Total rainfall 67.48. Slight cholera in two circles; slight cattle-disease in Akyab town, severe in two circles. Ploughing progressing.
Bassien (" ")	4.66	Total rainfall 28.36. Cholera epidemic in three and cattle-disease in five townships.
Rangoon (" ")	1.68	Total rainfall 23.07. Slight cholera in town.
Amherst (Moulmein) (" ")	7.23	Total rainfall 62.42. Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing. Excessive rainfall inundated the fields.
Tavey (" ")	10.80	Total rainfall 70.98. Public health good. Ploughing progressing.
Pegu (" ")	6.93	Total rainfall 52.55. Slight cholera in town, otherwise public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing.
Henzada (" ")	1.16	Total rainfall 20.72. Public health good. Ploughing progressing.
Prome (" ")	0.46	Total rainfall 13.47. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in one circle. Ploughing progressing.
Toungab (" ")	4.58	Total rainfall 30.42. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Thayemya (" ")	1.13	Total rainfall 8.06. Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Cholera slight in Akyab, Kyaukse, Sandoway, Bassien, Thongwa, and Pegu; small-pox slight in Tharrawaddy, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease slight in Akyab, Tharrawaddy, Prome, Bassien, Thongwa, Amherst, Shwegyin, elsewhere health of cattle good. Ploughing progressing. Rains seasonable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—(July 8th)		
Gauhati ...	2.17 of rain during the week ending 7th instant; rain wanted.	Weather hot. Cattle-disease still reported from the interior of the district. Gathering of <i>aus</i> commenced; prospects fairly good; ploughing operations for <i>sali</i> crop in progress; sugarcane doing well. Cholera prevalent in parts of the district.
Sylhet ...	11.98	State and prospects of crops good. Cattle-disease still prevalent; public health fair.
Cachar ...	7.55; weather rainy	Ploughing and sowing of <i>dumali</i> and <i>murali</i> crops finished. Common rice 15 sears per rupee. Prospects of tea better. 8 deaths from cholera from Sadr, 3 from Lakhimpur, and 1 from Katigora, reported.
Dibrugarh ...	Rain last week, 9.99	Weather healthy. <i>Sali dhan</i> being transplanted. Cattle-disease abating; public health fair.
Mysore and Coorg—(July 8th)		
Bangalore ...	44; rain has fallen throughout the State, but only slightly in Tumkur and Kolar, in both of which districts more is wanted.	Prospects in Tumkur and Kolar are uncertain, elsewhere crops in fair condition; agricultural operations in progress. Cholera prevalent in parts. No material change in prices.
Mercara ...	7.88	Ploughing and transplanting of paddy fields in active progress; prospects of season and public health good.
Benar and Hyderabad—(July 8th)		
Amraoti ...	1.49	Weather warm and sultry. Cotton plants in good condition. Wheat 22 and <i>juari</i> 26 sears per rupee.
Ahola ...	1.17	<i>Kharif</i> sowings stopped in places, owing to rain still keeping off. Weather warm.
Hyderabad ...	2.71	<i>Kharif</i> sowings commenced. General health good, except in Amberpet and Shahabad talukas, where cholera has appeared. Prices—wheat 14½, coarse rice 12½, white <i>juari</i> 19, yellow <i>juari</i> 23½, and <i>far</i> 16½ sears per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(July 8th)		
Indore ...	Nil	Health good. Prospects of crops good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	Nil	Health good; cholera in Lushkar abating.
Satna ...	Nil	Weather hot and dry. Cholera at Rewah 80 cases, 29 deaths during the week.
Neemuch ...	1.07	Weather cloudy. Health good. Prices stationary.
Gonna ...	2.20	Five fatal cases of cholera in Mhananda, otherwise health good.
Agar ...	Nil	Weather cloudy. Health and prospects good.
Schore ...	8.90	Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops and health good.
Nawpurg ...	5.57	Weather favourable.
Mauaur (Bhopawar) ...	5.55	Weather cloudy. Slight cholera in Ghabna, otherwise health good.
Rajputana—(July 8th)		
Abu (July 8th) ...	0.19	Weather less cloudy than last week; strong winds.
Sircadi (" 5th) ...	Drops	Some water in tanks, wells and health good. Sowing commenced.
Marwar (" 3rd) ...	0.62	Weather overcast, windy.
Khetwara (" 6th) ...	0.42	Further rains much needed. Very little water in Jodhpore city tanks. Small-pox abated. Tillage commenced in districts, with heavier rainfall. Weather less cloudy since 30th ultimo; sharp winds. Prices rising.
Meywar (" 4th) ...	0.85; more rain needed.	Tanks and wells fair. Ploughing and sowing of Indian-corn commenced. Health good. Prices low. Weather cloudy and windy.
Haroti (" ") ...	Tonk, 2.81; Shabarpura, 3.13.	Tanks filling; wells still low. Crops sown. Health good. Prices cheap. High winds; weather cloudy, but no rain since 29th June.
Jhalawar (" 3rd) ...	1.51	High west winds. <i>Kharif</i> operations commenced. Slight cholera in Tonk and Shabarpura.
Ajmere (" 7th) ...	Nil	Ploughing and sowing commenced. General health good.
Jodhpore (" ") ...	0.14	Few stray cases of cholera in city. <i>Kharif</i> operations continue.
Kerweli (" 4th) ...	3.20	Weather cloudy. Prices rising. Health good.
Mudapore (" ") ...	1.01	Tanks and wells filling. Prospects excellent. Health good; slight fever and small-pox. Prices slightly rising. Westerly winds; very hot in day, cool in night.
Bhartpur (" ") ...	0.55	Wells full; tanks filling. Health good; one fatal case of cholera. Prices slightly rising. High westerly winds; weather hot.
Ulwara (" 7th) ...	2.05	Wells and tanks full. Ploughing commenced. Health good. Prices stationary. Heat moderate; high westerly winds.
Dickansar (" 4th) ...	0.80	Eleven deaths from cholera. Prices rising. High westerly winds. Sowings continue. Tanks and wells filling. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather hot, high winds.
Nopal—(July 2nd)		
Kathmandu ...	4.04	Cholera has greatly increased in the city and has spread over the valley and the interior. The rains of the last two days have done much good to the crops. Weather is now cool and reasonable.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 8th July,
1885.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., P.C., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, LL.D., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.

BURMA MUNICIPAL ACT, 1884, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to correct
an error in the Burma Municipal Act, 1884. He said:—

"The Chief Commissioner has recently pointed out that the language of
one of the rating clauses in the Burma Municipal Act is inconsistent with the
proposals which he had previously submitted on the subject, and with some of
the other provisions of the Act, and is likely to cause practical difficulties, and
he suggested that the language of the clause might possibly be due to a mistake.
On looking through the papers connected with the measure I find that,
through a mere oversight, the word 'occupation' was substituted for the word
'possession'. It is quite clear from the papers that the substitution was
accidental, and not intentional, and that it may be fairly treated as a
mere error. Under these circumstances, and as it is important that the
error should be corrected as soon as possible, I have no hesitation in asking
Your Excellency to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business, in order
that the Bill may be passed without further delay."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT then introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT having applied to His Excellency the President
to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business,

THE PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT then moved that the Bill be taken into consider-
ation and passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SEA PASSENGERS BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT presented the Report of the Select Committee
on the Bill to amend the law relating to the carriage of passengers by sea.

TELEGRAPH BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to facilitate the construction of Telegraphs and to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1870.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, 1882, BOMBAY DISTRICT POLICE ACT, 1867, PENAL CODE AND PRISONERS' ACT, 1871, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Bombay District Police Act, 1867, the Indian Penal Code and the Prisoners' Act, 1871. He said:—

"The title of this Bill is a little formidable, but the truth is that it is what would be called in England an *omnibus* Bill. It is drawn on instructions from the Home Department, and it makes a number of amendments on very minor points, the necessity for which has been, from time to time, pointed out in sundry office-notes. There is not one of the amendments which touches any matter of serious importance, or which, so far as I can judge, is likely to give rise to any discussion. The reasons for each amendment are fully explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill; and under these circumstances I do not think I need trouble the Council by any further explanation of the proposals which the Bill embodies."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 22nd July, 1885.

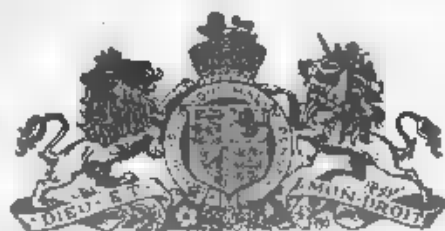
SIMLA;

The 10th July, 1885.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 29. }

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAIN FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1934, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1128 AND 1129 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11th JULY 1935.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN OFFERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XI of 1885-86.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Year.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDING 31st JUNE 1884.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1885.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st JUNE 1884.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL TO 30th JUNE 1885.		Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Guaranteed.													
1885	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	97,098	178	608	1,11,048	183	14,65,532	329	15,53,996	321	87,064	
1886	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	764	2,17,791	283	708	2,02,079	268	25,52,998	389	35,51,552	435	9,98,555	
1887	Madras	861	1,44,768	168	861	1,39,179	162	16,29,238	183	15,76,838	159		51,396
1888	South Indian	654	88,194	135	654	90,890	138	10,43,240	137	10,41,742	139		6,507
1889	Great Indian Peninsula	1,468	7,28,665	500	1,497	6,96,733	398	1,06,22,116	623	1,03,54,422	608		2,67,694
1890	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	2,21,680	481	461	2,67,584	580	27,81,045	700	27,07,812	695		73,233
	TOTAL	4,785	14,98,196	316	4,787	14,06,910	294	2,10,98,373	380	2,17,86,163	399	6,88,890	
State.													
1885	East Indian	1,509	7,88,251	521	1,509	6,48,163	562	1,07,08,655	606	1,16,91,749	679	9,83,094	
1886	Eastern Bengal	233	86,410	379	233	65,358	281	9,79,621	359	9,18,906	341		60,716
1887	Nalhati	27	1,770	65	27	1,260	46	19,156	60	16,295	48		2,861
1888	Northern Bengal	249	82,929	132	249	22,800	182	4,41,863	154	4,89,507	149		12,555
1889	Kaunia-Dharia	32	2,113	66	37	2,519	68	29,003	80	32,892	77		2,929
1890	Tirhoot	193	19,761	102	225	23,193	103	3,76,551	133	3,23,990	124		47,439
1891	Palna-Gya	57	7,602	131	57	8,008	140	1,01,881	153	1,10,674	147		8,793
1892	Cowaspore-Achua	206	15,947	77	240	18,15	66	1,69,678	97	1,85,595	98		35,919
1893	Bildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	896	87	12	782	65	16,406	120	14,450	109		2,356
1894	Majpatsun-Malwa (a)	1,259	2,29,032	182	1,411	3,09,000	219	25,29,614	239	27,83,686	238		2,54,073
1895	Wardha Coal	46	2,931	65	46	2,631	58	1,40,011	288	1,25,172	240		23,839
1896	Nagpur and Chhatisgarh	149	14,953	100	149	14,015	94	4,96,896	285	4,37,401	288		9,455
1897	British Burma	207	36,026	174	264	31,499	124	5,43,087	224	4,98,689	189		44,398
1898	Siindia	75	7,475	100	75	6,525	87	87,646	100	85,013	93		2,634
1899	Punjab Northern	447	62,322	139	447	57,641	129	6,95,445	133	9,90,038	199		2,94,593
1900	Indus Valley	600	1,99,249	295	600	1,46,800	223	17,45,197	296	30,55,413	400		13,10,226
1901	Anritsar-Patankot	96	3,759	57	96	6,120	93	38,767	65	67,639	69		28,872
1902	Bareilly-Philbit				26	1,598	44			17,905	43		17,905
1903	Narainganj - Dacca				10	1,760	178			22,018	190		22,018
1904	Mymensingh					(b)				(c) 4,555	18		4,555
1905	Kokilamukh												
	TOTAL	5,817	7,18,980	183	4,249	7,28,285	171	98,21,388	207	1,11,79,026	286	18,57,638	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)													
		10,161	30,02,437	296	10,539	29,51,308	283	4,11,24,868	348	4,46,57,938	385	36,33,072	
ESTIMATED EXPENSES													
	NET RECEIPTS							1,90,29,406	163	2,14,35,910	176		
								3,17,96,861	185	2,22,22,128	189	14,26,267	
Associated Companies.													
1885	Bengal Central	126	9,118	73	126	13,144	104	1,25,453	87	1,16,709	60		5,661
1886	Rohilkhand and Himalayan				87	4,841	73			61,935	80		61,935
1887	Assam	70	4,120	59	78	3,918	60	43,886	64	53,366	50		9,430
1888	Southern Mahratta	41	2,383	54	214	13,011	61	25,689	54	1,45,917	59		1,20,278
1889	Bengal and North-Western	78	1,533	21	808	21,110	70	(d) 23,831	27	8,24,768	92		3,02,432
1890	Tarnakoor				23	4,180	180			62,244	244		62,244
	TOTAL	310	16,158	63	810	60,184	74	2,17,309	68	7,63,017	63	3,47,708	
Native States.													
1885	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	83,772	175	193	24,200	125	4,47,366	197	3,24,727	146		1,22,639
1886	Jodhpur	19	988	61	94	3,150	49	12,846	67	36,363	49		23,547
1887	Nizam's	121	20,437	169	121	19,205	134	2,68,204	183	2,87,373	203		29,169
1888	Mysore	87	5,643	65	140	8,912	87	73,874	72	87,990	54		14,116
1889	Rajpura-Patina				16	652	47			10,253	65		10,253
	TOTAL	420	60,816	145	534	52,309	98	7,92,299	161	7,46,736	121		45,554

(a) As regards the figures in column "Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 31st June 1884" audited figures have been used so far as possible.
(b) Including Bewari-Puraspore State railway.

(c) Return not received.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 31st June 1885.
(e) Ditto ditto from 1st April to 31st June 1884.

Sd/-

21th June 1886.

FRED. FIREBRACE, Major, R.E.,

Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (including Salt Revenue) for the first three months of the official year 1885-86, and of the fourteen preceding years.
(In Thousands of Rupees.)

YEAR.	FOR THE THREE MONTHS, APRIL TO JUNE.												TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.										
	BOMBAY.				MADRAS.				BENGAL.				Total British India.										
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.							
1871-72.	2,46	16,87	5,35	24,68	2,37	7,46	1,11	10,94	27	24	32	83	7,62	35	1,11	6,69	8,15	6,29	28,07	35,06	17,36	52,43	1871-72.
1872-73.	2,19	15,48	5,69	24,45	1,82	10,34	1,09	12,05	20	22	79	1,27	7,50	91	1,97	11,85	14,03	6,91	30,78	37,69	22,57	60,26	1872-73.
1873-74.	2,24	15,12	3,85	21,21	1,69	8,56	1,12	11,46	30	15	29	7,74	8,33	90	1,19	11,04	13,13	6,13	28,59	34,71	20,16	54,87	1873-74.
1874-75.	3,06	16,42	3,36	22,84	1,70	8,74	1,01	11,95	30	11	26	7,82	7,62	1,11	1,79	8,08	10,99	7,08	30,76	37,84	15,86	53,79	1874-75.
1875-76.	3,08	19,81	4,36	27,25	1,88	10,88	2,88	15,14	28	28	66	1,13	8,65	1,10	1,08	14,00	16,78	7,47	35,15	42,63	28,42	69,04	1875-76.
1876-77.	3,38	15,70	2,66	21,74	2,06	9,12	44	11,64	34	14	7	55	7,03	1,30	1,40	9,92	12,62	8,57	29,06	38,23	15,35	53,58	1876-77.
1877-78.	3,90	19,07	3,05	25,93	2,61	10,30	47	13,98	55	28	13	90	3,08	1,36	1,86	8,49	11,43	9,69	33,60	43,29	12,63	55,92	1877-78.
1878-79.	3,39	16,13	3,24	22,76	2,27	10,62	58	18,47	48	11	9	68	4,51	1,51	1,84	9,96	13,92	9,77	31,30	41,07	16,01	56,08	1878-79.
1879-80.	2,30	15,23	1,93	20,46	2,40	6,32	63	11,35	71	21	7	90	4,51	1,30	1,84	12,40	15,70	9,14	27,13	36,27	16,33	52,60	1879-80.
1880-81.	3,33	12,99	1,85	18,17	2,29	10,76	69	13,57	81	25	8	1,54	6,34	1,32	1,87	12,64	15,63	9,56	28,35	37,91	17,54	55,45	1880-81.
1881-82.	3,53	19,46	3,15	26,20	2,55	10,45	58	14,28	1,14	36	11	1,01	5,89	1,90	1,91	13,82	17,63	10,73	29,00	39,61	19,40	58,91	1881-82.
1882-83.	3,85	1	3,42	7,28	3,02	4,08*	60	2,84	92	2	18	1,12	5,53	2,32	1	18,99	21,92	11,53	-64*	10,99	24,20	35,09	1882-83.
1883-84.	3,63	2	4,61	8,40	2,32	15	84	3,31	97	1	10	1,14	5,53	2,35	6	16,84	17,94	10,94	24	11,18	22,50	33,68	1883-84.
1884-85.	3,08	10	2,51	5,69	1,75	13	54	2,43	1,17	2	15	1,34	5,15	2,14	3	10,89	13,00	10,36	31	10,87	16,03	26,09	1884-85.
1885-86.	3,47	5	3,08	6,55	3,00	14	27	3,41	1,08	1	24	1,33	1,90	1,63	...	14,14	16,77	10,43	20	10,63	16,37	28,39	1885-86.

* The amount returned is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 16th July 1885.

D. M. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

**EDUCATION OF THE MUHAMMADAN COMMUNITY IN BRITISH INDIA AND
THEIR EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE GENERALLY.**

No. 418—25

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education),
—dated Simla, the 15th July 1885.*

Read again the following papers on the subject of the encouragement of Muhammadan education in British India:—

Education Proceedings,	19th August 1871,	Nos. 2 to 8.
Ditto ditto,	27th January 1872,	No. 13.
Ditto ditto,	June 1873,	Nos. 74 to 111.
Ditto ditto,	July 1873,	No. 59.
Ditto ditto,	September 1873,	Nos. 2 and 3.
Ditto ditto,	January 1874,	No. 4.

Read also—

A letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 104, dated the 17th February 1882, forwarding a memorial from the National Muhammadan Association, dated the 6th February 1882, on the position and claims of the Muhammadan community in British India.

Home Department Circular letter Nos. 4—181-190, dated the 8th March 1882, to Local Governments and Administrations, calling for a full and careful report on the allegations and prayers contained in the memorial.

Read replies to the above circular letter—

From Government of Madras, No. 574, dated the 28th June 1882.

From Government of Bombay, No. 1758, dated the 6th October 1882.

From Government of Bengal, No. 481T.G., dated the 14th October 1882.

From Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1401, dated the 16th April 1883.

From Government of the Punjab, No. 916, dated the 12th April 1883.

From Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 3438—186, dated the 4th September 1882.

From Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 531—144N., dated the 16th May 1882.

From Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 5401, dated the 21st October 1882.

From Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 332—19, dated 28th May 1882.

From the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 427, dated the 14th November 1882.

Read also the following correspondence on the subject of raising the Calcutta Madrassa to the status of a second grade college:—

Education Proceedings, September 1883, Nos. 12 to 20.

Ditto ditto, December 1883, Nos. 25 to 27.

Read also—

Paragraphs 555 to 581 of the Report of the Education Commission on the education of Muhammadans viewed as one of the "classes requiring special treatment," and the remarks of Local Governments and Administrations on that portion of the Commission's report.

RESOLUTION.

In February 1882 a memorial was addressed to His Excellency the late Viceroy by the National Muhammadan Association calling attention to the present decayed position of Muhammadans in India, to the causes which had, in the opinion of the memorialists, led to this decadence, and to the circumstances which, in their belief, tend to perpetuate that condition. The memorial was fully reported upon by the Local Governments and was also discussed

by the Education Commission. His Excellency the late Viceroy was unable to deal with the question before his departure from India, but left on record an expression of his hope that it would receive full consideration at the hands of his successor. The present Viceroy feels a special interest in the well-being and advancement of the Muhammadan subjects of the Crown in India; and after his landing at Bombay took an early opportunity of assuring the leading members of the Muhammadan community of Western India that he would not fail to enquire into the representations submitted by them with reference to the position and prospects of their co-religionists. His Excellency in Council has now carefully considered the memorial above referred to, together with the correspondence and reports quoted in the preamble, and numerous pamphlets and papers of various descriptions kindly furnished by persons interested in the subject of Muhammadan education.

2. From the statements of the memorialists and the whole course of previous discussions, it is clear that the chief drawback in the way of the advancement of the Muhammadan community in times past has been their inability or unwillingness to take full advantage of the State system of education. From the time of Warren Hastings to the present, this has been a matter of regret to the Government. The failure of the Muhammadans in certain provinces to compete on equal terms with Hindus for State employment has frequently been noticed; and repeated efforts have been made to investigate the causes of this failure and to remove these, so far as the action of Government could deal with them at all. To go no further back than 1871, on the 7th August of that year, the Government of India issued a Resolution upon the condition of the Muhammadan population in the matter of education, in which, after regretting that so large and important a class should anywhere stand aloof from active co-operation with the educational system, and lose the advantages, both material and social, which the other subjects of the Empire enjoy, His Excellency the Earl of Mayo in Council directed that further and more systematic encouragement and recognition should be given to the classical and vernacular languages of the Muhammadans in all Government schools and colleges; that in avowedly English schools established in Muhammadan districts, the appointment of qualified Muhammadan English teachers should be encouraged; that assistance should be given to Muhammadans by grants-in-aid to enable them to open schools of their own; and that greater encouragement should be given to the creation of a vernacular literature for the Muhammadans. The Resolution concluded:—

His Excellency in Council desires to call the attention of Local Governments and Administrations to this subject, and directs that this Resolution be communicated to them and to the three Universities in India, with a view of eliciting their opinions whether, without infringing the fundamental principles of our educational system, some general measures in regard to Muhammadan education might not be adopted, and whether more encouragement might not be given in the University course to Arabic and Persian literature.

3. This Resolution was duly communicated to the Secretary of State, who concurred generally in the policy therein indicated, on the understanding, however, that as regards the encouragement of the languages of Muhammadans in the schools of the country, the Government of India did not contemplate any change in the subjects taught, but only in the mode of instruction.

4. The reports received from the Local Governments and Administrations in reply to this Resolution were reviewed by the Government of India in a Resolution dated 13th June 1873. From these reports His Excellency the Earl of Northbrook in Council inferred that generally wherever the ordinary vernacular of the country was read and written in the Hindustani or Urdu character, there the Muhammadans occupied their proper position in the primary and secondary schools founded or aided by the State. In all provinces where this was the case, the indigenous Muhammadan schools were numerous, and up to a certain point in a thriving condition. They were encouraged and assisted by the Government officers; the grants-in-aid were offered on conditions on the whole fairly suitable for Muhammadan requirements; and the course of primary education was so shaped as to favour the Muhammadan at least equally with the Hindu. On the other hand, in provinces where the Muhammadans were scattered and not numerous, where they mostly spoke

a different language from that of the majority of the population, or where their teaching was in a different tongue and according to entirely separate traditions, there the special arrangements requisite to meet these circumstances had not always been organised, and the claims of the Mussalman community had been often almost inevitably disregarded. Where the Muhammadan used a form of the country dialect, he attended with others the primary Government schools for the rudiments of education; but where his mother-tongue was different in speech and in written character, he was naturally precluded from availing himself of this teaching. The peculiar obstacles which kept him apart from the ordinary school system naturally grew stronger as he emerged beyond those elements which are common to all teaching. The difficulties which had arisen from these causes had nowhere been satisfactorily surmounted. The Government expenditure on education being necessarily limited, and insufficient for the support of two separate classes of schools, the money available was naturally bestowed too exclusively upon those classes that not only formed the more numerous section of the people, but were both homogeneous for educational purposes and more eager to make use of the grant. It was however in the colleges, higher schools, and universities that the absence or backwardness of Muhammadans was most conspicuous. The reports all agreed that the existing system had not attracted them to the higher ranges of the educational course, or induced them to persevere up to the point at which studies impress real culture and fit young men for success in the services and open professions. The Resolution went on to observe:—

How far this state of things can be attributed to the want of a connected scheme of course of instruction suitable for Muhammadans, leading up through the lower to the higher standards, and how far to the general disinclination of Muhammadans to exchange their earlier modes of study for others more consonant with modern habits of thought, is a question which need not here be closely examined. It may be conjectured that, at the present epoch, Muhammadans are discovering that the ancient paths are unprofitable to stand upon, while their traditions and natural predilections still hold them back from setting out energetically upon newly opened roads. For while it is confessed that Muhammadans nowhere appear in satisfactory strength upon the list of our higher schools, colleges, or universities, on the other hand those institutions which have purposely preserved the ancient exclusively Muhammadan type, and which have been restricted to instruction in the languages and sciences which belong peculiarly to Muhammadanism, have also been found to be falling gradually but steadily, into neglect. We may perhaps assume, therefore, that the Muhammadans are not so much averse to the subjects which the English Government has decided to teach, as to the modes or machinery through which teaching is offered. And if it thus appear that to the traditions and reasonable hesitation which keep aloof our Muhammadan fellow-subjects are added certain obstacles which our system itself interposes—either by using a language that is unfamiliar or machinery that is un congenial—it is plain that many of the drawbacks to the universality of our educational system are susceptible of removal.

His Excellency in Council, therefore, perceives with gratification from the reports now before him that judicious endeavours are being made to diminish, so far as they can be remedied, these inequalities in the distribution of State aid, and to place the Muhammadans, wherever this may be possible, upon a more even footing with the general community throughout the whole course of our public instruction.

5. The Resolution then proceeded to notice in general terms the measures adopted in the several provinces to give effect to the views of the Supreme Government. Particulars of these will be given below when reviewing their effects and results in each province up to date.

The Governor General in Council assumed that in all provinces where Muhammadans were few, and often exposed to all the disadvantages which affect a religious minority without wealth or superior influence, it would be the special care of Government to satisfy themselves that these endeavours to encourage the education of Muhammadans would be persistently maintained. It was recognised as the paramount duty of an Imperial department thus to fill up the gaps in the ranks of elementary education, and to range the various divisions of the vast population in one advancing line of even progress.

6. The Resolution thus described the principles upon which the education of Muhammadans should be encouraged by the State:—

As to the principles upon which the education of Muhammadans should be encouraged by the State, His Excellency in Council need say little here, for they appear to be understood

by all Administrations, and with general consent accepted by the people,—by none more openly than by the leading Muhammadans of India. The State has only to apply its educational apparatus and aid, so as they may best adjust themselves to existing languages and habits of thought among all classes of the people, without diverging from its set mark and final purpose—the better diffusion and advancement of real knowledge in India. His Excellency in Council is anxious that the attainment of this object shall in no class of the population be hindered by differences of language or of custom; and with this view the Government of India is very willing that the entire body of Muhammadan (as of Hindu) classic literature shall be admitted and take rank among the higher subjects of secular study; and that the languages shall form an important part of the examinations for University degrees. In short, His Excellency in Council is prepared to listen favourably to any well-considered proposal for modifying or extending in these directions the existing educational system. One measure to which the Resolution of 1871 particularly adverted was the development of a vernacular literature for Muhammadans. His Excellency in Council would be slow to believe that such a literature still needed creation. To this suggestion Local Governments attach differing degrees of importance or practicability; and, on the whole, His Excellency in Council sees reason to believe that we must be cautious in attempting to proceed in this direction much beyond the point we have reached already. It is most desirable to frame a series of high class text-books, to encourage the printing and publication of valuable Muhammadan works, and to offer prizes either for good translations of foreign works or for original studies. But in regard to the patronage of what may be properly called literature, the exercise of it must necessarily be restricted by the pressing demands of general education upon our finances, and by the difficulty of making a fair selection, or of distributing any money available with due discrimination and indubitable advantage.

The Resolution concluded as follows:—

His Excellency in Council has now reviewed rapidly the general measures which have been taken, or are being taken, for the encouragement of education among Muhammadans. The papers before him, received from all parts of British India, show that the Earl of Mayo's Resolution has succeeded in its main purpose of drawing the attention of all Administrations to needs and obligations which before had perhaps not everywhere been adequately realised. These needs and obligations may now be intrusted with confidence to the care of Local Governments. The Supreme Government has satisfied itself that the principles upon which Muhammadan education should be supported or subsidised are clearly understood; while the conditions and rate of progress in this as in all branches of public instruction, the range of its operations, and all other practical details, depend chiefly in each province upon local circumstances, administrative skill, and financial resources.

7. About this time a separate correspondence was being carried on with the Government of Bengal on the subject of the management of the Calcutta Madriassa, established by Warren Hastings in 1780, and with reference to the status and condition of the Madriassa and College at Hooghly supported out of an endowment bequeathed in 1806 by Mahommed Mohsin in trust for "pious uses." In connection with these Mohsin funds, not only had large accumulations to the credit of the trust been permitted to accrue, but the funds had been in part appropriated to the benefit of a wholly different class from that for which the endowment was destined. The Government of India accordingly desired that the whole subject of the application of the funds in promotion of Muhammadan education should be fully reconsidered and plans matured for their disbursement more in consonance with the intentions of Mahommed Mohsin. The Government of Bengal, in its letter dated the 17th August 1872, in submitting to the Government of India the views of the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to the general measures to be taken for the promotion of Muhammadan education in Bengal, put forward certain suggestions as to the utilisation of these funds. It proposed to reform the Calcutta and the Hooghly Madriassas, and to take upon itself the cost of the non-Mussalman side of the Hooghly College, hitherto entirely supported from the Mohsin funds, but at the same time to accept from the funds a fair contribution for the Madriassa attached to the College and for special benefits to Muhammadan students studying in the College. As, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir George Campbell), it would be difficult to justify the devotion of provincial funds to special Muhammadan education in the province generally, while the Mohsin endowment supplied a legitimate means of effecting the purpose in view, the Government of Bengal further expressed its intention to devote the money thus saved from the Hooghly College to aid and extend Muhammadan education elsewhere. Proposals for the establishment of new madriassas at Dacca and other local centres in Eastern and Northern Bengal were then explained in detail; but as the Mohsin funds would not be adequate to enable the Government to equip efficiently these new madriassas, the Lieutenant-Governor trusted

that the Government of India would contribute to make up the difference. The main questions left for the decision of the Government of India were (1) whether the Government of India approved of the proposed distribution of the Mohsin Funds and of the establishment of madrissas; and (2) whether the Government of India would give some special aid towards the establishment of madrissas in Eastern and Northern Bengal.

8. In reply the Government of India, on 13th June 1873, wrote to the Government of Bengal as follows:—

The general principles upon which the Lieutenant-Governor desires to see these* institutions administered and directed for the better promotion of high Muhammadan education

* Calcutta and Hooghly Madrissas.

appear to the Government of India to be sound, and the obstacles to working upon them are not practically insurmountable. * * * It is agreed, by common consent, that the intention of the British Government in supporting these institutions is to give to Muhammadans their full share of high-class intellectual training and of sound knowledge useful to them in life, combined but not clashing with that Oriental studium which belongs to their race and country. And it is also agreed that, in shaping our methods towards these ends, we are bound to avoid, so far as may be possible, any unwelcome abandonment of the old ways of Muhammadan study, or any slight upon the classic learning of Muhammadan Asia. On the contrary, the importance to Muhammadans of such studies is admitted, and their intrinsic value as instruments of literary training in this country is not under-rated.

But the point of difficulty is also recognised by all to whom the subject is familiar. It lies in the problem of framing for Muhammadans a course of secular education, which is the only kind that can be given in Government institutions, upon the study of a literature which on so many sides of it is intimately connected with their religion and doctrinal tenets.

His Excellency in Council, nevertheless, believes that the problem thus presented is capable of solution; that a course of study can be laid down which shall maintain and encourage the cultivation of Arabic and Persian, of the history, literature, and philosophy which those languages convey, of their logical system, and of such parts of Muhammadan law as deal with purely temporal interests, without compromising the Government to the support of any peculiar school of religious teaching.

His Excellency in Council is willing to sanction the preliminaries of any plan for reconstituting the two madrissas, which may fall within the limits of these principles.

After referring with approval to the details of the proposals regarding the reorganisation of the madrissas, the Government of India continued with reference to the Hooghly Institution:—

The Lieutenant-Governor's proposition is to withdraw the greater part of the Mohsin Funds from the Hooghly College, which has no particular local claim, and to use the money for encouraging Muhammadan education elsewhere, apportioning it according to need. So much of the present cost of the Hooghly College as would be left unprovided for by this subtraction of the endowment funds might, His Honour suggests, be then defrayed by the State.

His Excellency in Council approves the outlines of this proposal, and considers that some such arrangement would be consistent with the purposes of the Mohsin Endowment, and generally advantageous to Muhammadan education. But, with regard to the employment of Mohsin Funds thus to be set free, His Excellency remarks that there are such valid objections to any separate system of denominational schools or colleges that the Government of India prefers not to move further in that direction, although there is no intention of disturbing what may already exist. His Excellency in Council thinks that the memorandum of Mr. Bernard, and the Lieutenant-Governor's observations upon it, suggest the alternative of strengthening certain selected Government institutions on their Muhammadan side, instead of setting up new ones. For instance, the high schools or colleges at Chittagong and Dacca, in the midst of a great Muhammadan population, might be thus reinforced both in the way of teaching Arabic and Persian more thoroughly, and of generally cheapening education to Muhammadans by scholarships and the like. Or a portion of the Mohsin Funds might go toward increasing the public grants-in-aid of Muhammadan schools and colleges.

The details of any scheme which might be worked out upon this design were left in the hands of the Bengal Government. As to the request for Imperial aid, the Government of India consented, chiefly in view of Sir George Campbell's scheme for encouraging Muhammadan education, to increase the regular provincial assignment by an annual additional grant of Rs. 50,000.

9. On the 29th July 1873 the Government of Bengal forwarded for the information of the Government of India a copy of a Resolution recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor explaining the measures which Sir George Campbell had adopted consequent on the instructions of the Government of India set forth

above and the additional assignment of Rs. 50,000. The measures proposed included a liberal scheme of scholarships for Muhammadan youths attending colleges and zillah schools, especially for those lads who should elect to pursue the ordinary English course of study and to read physical sciences.

Despatch from Home Department, No. 5, dated the 30th June 1873.

Despatch from Financial Department, No. 295, dated the 21st July 1873.

Despatch from Home Department, No. 8, dated the 1st September 1873.

10. These proceedings were reported to the Secretary of State in the despatches marginally noted, and His Lordship on 13th November 1873 replied as follows:—

I fully concur in the views stated in the elaborate Resolution recorded by Your Excellency in Council, under date of June the 30th, and observe with much gratification that throughout India efforts are being made with great judgment and earnestness to induce the Muhammadans to partake of the many benefits of our educational system.

I approve of the proceedings of Your Excellency in Council in relation to Muhammadan education in Bengal.

Your Lordship in Council is fully aware of the many and peculiar difficulties which surround the subject, and has issued some very judicious and discriminating instructions to the Government of Bengal. I approve of the additional assignment of Rs. 50,000 which you have granted to that Government.

With your despatch of the 1st of September you have transmitted to me a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal explanatory of the measures which he has adopted consequent on your instructions and the additional assignment. The arrangements of the Lieutenant-Governor indicate a very careful disposition of the means placed at his disposal, and an intelligent appreciation of the great importance of the whole subject.

I cannot conclude without an expression of my cordial satisfaction with the careful and complete manner in which Your Excellency has dealt with a question, surrounded with so many difficulties, and so intimately connected with the best interests of a very large and influential portion of Her Majesty's subjects in India.

11. The effect of the measures adopted by the various Local Governments in consequence of the Resolution of Earl Mayo's Government in 1871 is very fully discussed in the Report of the Education Commission, with reference to the statistics of the year 1881-82. The facts for each of the principal provinces may be summarised as follows:—

(A) In *Madras*, on receipt of the Orders of the Government of India, the Local Government, notwithstanding a certain amount of opposition on the part of the Educational authorities, directed the establishment of elementary Muhammadan schools, and corresponding classes in other schools, at the principal centres of Muhammadan population. In these classes and schools instruction was to be given in Urdu. Arrangements were initiated for training Muhammadan teachers; and Persian was to be taught in any high school where there was a sufficient demand for this. By the University special recognition was accorded to Arabic and Persian. Of the result of these measures, the Commission observe:—

The special schools maintained by Government were 11 in number, 7 of them being Anglo-vernacular middle schools, and 4 Anglo-vernacular primary schools. Nine schools, Anglo-vernacular, or vernacular, were maintained by municipalities, and of aided schools with a special provision for Mussalman pupils there were 4 Anglo-vernacular and 210 vernacular. Other inducements had also been held out to Mussalman students. They were admitted in all schools upon payment of half the usual fees: seven scholarships were specially reserved for Mussalman candidates at the University examinations; a special Deputy Inspector of Mussalman schools had been appointed; an elementary normal school had been established at Madras; and the University of Madras still continued to allot to the Arabic and Persian languages at its examinations a maximum of marks considerably larger than that carried by vernacular languages. The combined results of these measures were eminently satisfactory. In place of the 5,531 Mussalmans at school in 1870-71, the returns for 1880-81 give 22,075, or 6·7 per cent. of the total number under instruction; while the percentage of Mussalmans to the total population of the Presidency is only 6 per cent. The proportion of boys at school to those of a school-going age is for Muhammadans 15·1, for Hindus 13·7. But it is not in numbers only that progress has been made. Taking the results of the middle school examinations, we find that the percentage of passed candidates to those examined was, for Brahmins 44, for Hindus not Brahmins 35, for Muhammadans 41. In the lower University examinations, taking only the percentage of successful candidates to those examined, the results for 1880-81 are equally satisfactory. * * * But of college education, beyond the first examination, in Arts, Muhammadans, speaking generally, do not avail themselves at all, though there is no reason to suppose that the general system of education beyond that standard is not as well suited to the Muhammadans as that below it.

To the foregoing account it may be added that under orders issued in 1882 the Government of Madras, with the object of encouraging Muhammadans to enter the Medical Service, has reserved for that community a certain number of stipendiary appointments in the medical apprentice grade.

(B) In *Bombay*, excluding Sind, the percentage of Muhammadans to the total population was 7·1 in 1871, while 8·7 per cent. of the scholars in the Presidency were of that religion. Sind was no doubt in a very backward state, the feeling of the population there being strongly against the study of English. Out of a population of 1,351,781, only 10,115 were in schools known to the Department, and of that number only 31·8 per cent. were Mussalmans, though the proportion of Mussalmans to the rest of the population was as 4 to 1. Taking the Presidency as a whole, the indifference of the Muhammadans was not, however, so much to education generally as to education in the higher branches. They came freely to the lower schools, but failed to prosecute their studies to the higher standards. The Director (Mr. Peile), in considering the suggestions of the Government of India, pointed out that poverty alone would not account for this neglect of high education, for beggar Brahmins abounded in the high schools. He attributed it to poverty and depressed social status combined; but there was probably also in the course of study itself something discouraging to Muhammadan youths. The special measures adopted on Mr. Peile's suggestion were, therefore, designed to stimulate the progress both of higher and lower education. The University placed Persian on the list of languages that might be taken up for a degree, and a Professor of Arabic and Persian was appointed to the Elphinstone College. In the Vernacular Training College special provision was made for training Muhammadan teachers; and Persian instruction in all classes of schools received particular attention. Later on the number of special Mussalman schools was increased and Mussalman Deputy Inspectors appointed to inspect them. Of the effect of these steps, the Commission write:—

In 1871-72 the number of Mussalmans at school, according to Mr. Peile's estimate, was 15,577, or about 8·7 per cent. of the total number at school; in 1881-82 the number had risen to 41,548, or 11·7 per cent. of the total number at school. There were also in the latter year 22,394 Muhammadan children in indigenous schools, which would raise the percentage to 14·7.

The Bombay Provincial Report, drawn up for the Commission, gives an account of the good work which is now being done in this direction by the Anjuman-i-Islam, a private institution started by the Muhammadan community. It states:—

The most promising feature in connection with the progress of Mussalman education during the past decade (1871—1881) has been the formation and recognition of a society known as the Anjuman-i-Islam, which, it is hoped, will in time establish a network of secular schools in Bombay. This society is so important that it was felt advisable to make special rules for its assistance. At present it receives a fixed subsidy of Rs. 500 a month from Government. By the end of the year 1880-81 the society's first school was fairly started. Its Hindustani and Anglo-Hindustani Departments, together with a large class of children reading the Kur'an, contained in all 102 pupils. Since then the operations of the society have been extended.

(C) In *Bengal* there can be little doubt that the condition of the Muhammadan population is more depressed than elsewhere; and it is on the state of things in that province that the memorial now before Government bases most of its statements. At the same time it must be admitted that there is here perhaps less reason than elsewhere for making large separate provision for the Muhammadan element of the population, the vast majority of the Mussalmans being cultivators speaking the Bengali vernacular of their Hindu neighbours. On receipt however of the orders of the Government of India, the Local Government arranged for teaching Urdu and Arabic or Persian up to the Entrance standard in all zillah schools; and wherever there was a sufficient demand, a special class was formed to study Arabic and Persian after the Mussalman fashion. The Persian language was added by the University to the subjects for the F. A. and B. A. Examinations; and in the Grant-in-aid Code specially liberal terms were offered to schools managed by Muhammadans. The reforms introduced in the management of the Calcutta Madrisa and Mohsin Endowments

have been noticed above. New madrissas were opened at Dacca, Rajshahye and Chittagong, each under an Arabic scholar of repute assisted by competent moulvies. In each the full course of the Calcutta Madrissa was to be taught, and English was to be added if desired by the pupils. Scholarships for Muhammadans tenable in madrissas or in English colleges and schools were founded, and Rs. 18,000 were allotted to paying two-thirds of the fees of Muhammadan pupils in Government colleges and schools outside Calcutta, and to the payment of moulvies in those schools. The mukhtabs or mosque schools were soon after brought into relationship to the indigenous primary school system without interfering with their religious side. Many hundreds of mukhtabs are now aided in this way. These efforts have to some extent been successful, and the Mussalmans are not merely coming more freely to the vernacular schools, but taking a more prominent place in the returns of higher education. Muhammadans formed in 1871 about 32 per cent. of the population of the province. The proportion of Mussalman boys to the total school attendance, which in 1871-72 was only 14 per cent., had increased in 1880-81 to nearly 24 per cent. In primary vernacular boys' schools the proportion was in the latter year 24·6 per cent.; in middle schools, English and vernacular, over 13 per cent.; in high schools, under 9 per cent.; while in English colleges it was only 3·8 per cent. as against 4·04 per cent. in 1871. The rapid fall in the proportion of Mussalman students in schools of the higher classes, and the reduction in the proportion in colleges below the figure of 1871, is not satisfactory. The opinion of the Education Commission is however favourable to ultimate progress:—

Owing to the ready way in which Mussalmans have accepted the primary system of instruction, there is a very satisfactory increase in the total number of pupils of that race, which has risen from 28,148 in 1871 to 262,108 (including students in technical schools and colleges) in 1882; the proportion of Mussalmans being now 23·8 per cent. against 14·4 in 1871. In each of the Madrissas of Hooghly, Dacca, Rajshahye, and Chittagong the full Arabic course of the Calcutta Madrissa is taught, and in each also instruction in English is given to all pupils who wish it. In the Dacca Madrissa the course in English is carried up to the Entrance Standard. Of 1,089 pupils in the six madrissas, as many as 322 learn English. The privilege of reading at one-third of the ordinary fees has also, by recent orders of the Government of Bengal, been extended to Muhammadan students of any college in Calcutta, whether Government or other. In the case of non-Government colleges, aided and unaided, the amount of the remissions is paid from the Provincial Revenue.

Recently a still further concession to the demands of the Muhammadan community has been made; and in order to provide larger facilities of instruction in English, the Calcutta Madrissa has been raised to the position of a college. Notwithstanding this alteration in the status of the institution, the privilege has been continued, whereby Muhammadan students attending the college have two-thirds of their fees paid out of the Mohsin Endowment. On the other hand, the Rajshahye Madrissa, which was neither very successful nor much wanted, has, with the concurrence of the leading Muhammadans, been closed, the funds being diverted to the Calcutta institution.

The National Muhammadan Association is, as the Government of Bengal remarks, mistaken in supposing that the Mohsin Fund is now diverted to other than Muhammadan objects, or that its receipts are allowed to accumulate unutilised.

(D) *North-Western Provinces.*—Here the Muhammadans formed in 1871 about 13½ per cent. of the total population, while the total number in school was 17·8 of the scholars. The course of study was such as to afford every encouragement to Muhammadan pupils. In 1881 the percentage of Mussalmans to the total number of students under instruction was 14½ per cent. In English colleges they constituted a proportion of 13 per cent., and in English high and middle schools of 20 per cent. The figures therefore show a slight falling off, which it is hoped may soon be recovered. There is much at the present time which is encouraging in the state of feeling on this subject among the leading Muhammadan gentlemen of the province. They have under the enlightened guidance of Syud Ahmed, C.S.I., made great efforts to provide for their countrymen facilities for the prosecution of the higher education. These efforts have resulted in the founding of the Aligarh College. It was originally intended to confine this college to Mussalman youths alone, but it has since

Here it would seem to be sufficient if enquiry is made as to the necessity of special measures in any locality where the number of Muhammadans is really low in any grade of the educational course.

(E) *The Punjab*.—Here also no special measures are thought to be needed for. The Muhammadans are not backward in taking advantage of the existing educational facilities.

(F) *The Central Provinces*.—The Chief Commissioner is opposed to the adoption of special measures in aid of the Muhammadans, but it has been seen above that nothing is really required in these provinces. The Educational authorities may be directed to keep a watchful eye on any localities where the Muhammadan population is large and backward.

(G) *Assam*.—The Muhammadans here are chiefly the agriculturists of the hill tracts, who are not an impoverished class and whose vernacular is Bengali. Sufficient provision is already made for Persian instruction in secondary schools where there is a demand for this. All scholars unable to pay fees are admitted free to schools in Assam.

(H) *Coorg*.—Sufficient provision is already made for the few Muhammadans there are in Coorg.

(I) *Becar*.—Special provision has already been made for Muhammadans in the Assigned Districts, and the percentage of Mussalmans in the schools is larger in proportion than that of the Hindus.

(J) *British Burma*.—The questions discussed in this Resolution have little or no application to British Burma, where there is hardly any indigenous Muhammadan population, where the resident Muhammadan population is but a small per cent. of the whole, and where the great bulk of the people are Buddhists. As to the Mussalmans in Burma, the Chief Commissioner reports, on a fair equality with the other sections of the population.

11. On the whole, the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the attention which has once more been drawn to the subject of Muhammadan education will have the best results. His Excellency in Council attaches special importance to recommendation (16) of the Commission's Report, "that in the annual reports on public instruction a special section be devoted to Muhammadan education." These reports should be precise and detailed, and discuss the position and advancement of the Muhammadan community, not merely as a whole, but with reference to local variations, in order that the Government of India may be kept fully informed as to the state and progress of this important section of the community. For the attraction of Muhammadans to higher education, a liberal provision of scholarships is essential, and their wants must not be overlooked in the framing of any general scheme of scholarships for any province, in pursuance of the orders of the Government of India on the Report of the Education Commission. Probably the appointment of special Muhammadan Inspecting Officers to inspect not merely primary Muhammadan schools, but to enquire into Muhammadan education generally, would have a good effect in Bengal and other places where the Muhammadans are very backward. Such officers would bring the peculiar wants of their co-religionists more thoroughly to notice than can perhaps be expected from subordinate officers of a different faith. The action taken in those and other directions should be fully explained in the annual reports.

12. Returning again to the memorial of the National Muhammadan Association, the Governor General in Council observes that, apart from the general educational drawbacks of which they complain, and to remedy which it has been shown that much has already been done, the memorialists attribute the present depressed condition of their co-religionists to the following specific causes:—

- (1) the abolition of Persian as the official language and the substitution of English or the vernacular, the effect of which has been that Hindus have generally supplanted the Muhammadans in the Government service;
- (2) the further orders of 1864, making a knowledge of English essential in the examinations leading to the Native Bar and judicial service, which again gave a special advantage to the Hindus;

- (8) the resumption proceedings of 1828—1840, which are said to have resulted in the confiscation of numerous rent-free grants devoted more or less to educational purposes, and also in the ruin of many ancient families.

16. The memorialists themselves are not desirous of seeing Persian revived as the official language. Nor do they propose to revert to vernacular examinations for pleaderships and munsifships. They recognise the fact that the Muhammadans, if they are to succeed at all, must rise to the educational level of the day, and their prayer, which is for assistance to enable them to rise, has been fully met in the foregoing paragraphs. But they find a special grievance in the existing regulations for pleadership examinations in Bengal, which are said to preclude all save graduates in law of the University from becoming pleaders and so eligible for the Subordinate Judicial Service. The memorialists desire that admission to this service should be by special competitive examination.

On this subject the Honourable Judges of the Calcutta High Court remark:—

The memorialists, in paragraph 22 of their memorial, ascribe the numerical inferiority of Muhammadans in the Subordinate Judicial Service to the conditions laid down in the year 1865 or 1866, which have become still more stringent as regards the raising of the standard of qualification for a higher grade pleader and for a munsif. The conditions laid down in 1865 or 1866 are presumably those contained in rule 5 of the rules of the Government of Bengal made in 1866 under section 6 of Act XX of 1865. Their increased stringency, as regards munsifs, was, it is presumed, the qualification mentioned in the High Court's notification No. 3341 of the 16th December 1868, by which the Court, after consulting the Government of Bengal, declared that it would nominate to the office of Munsif "none but those who have obtained the degree of B. L., or who have passed the senior grade pleadership examination or some other examination equivalent thereto"; and as regards pleaders, the qualifications declared necessary in the rules of the 2nd May 1866, made by the High Court under section 4 of Act XX of 1865. With the question of English as the language for the high grade pleadership examination, this letter has already dealt. As to the second question, I am to point out that there exists, notwithstanding this notification and these rules, no "hard-and-fast rule" regarding the qualifications necessary for entering the Judicial Service, except that the candidate must be a member of a recognised legal profession. It is true that, before nominating any one for the post of munsif, the Court satisfies itself that the candidate is fitted for employment on the bench. He must have a certain knowledge of law, and he must also be a person of liberal education, and in the majority of instances a certain course of university education, and the acquirement of a degree in law, are taken as a guarantee of the candidate's fitness. But these qualifications are by no means indispensable, and instances have not so long ago occurred in which Muhammadan gentlemen, possessing neither of these qualifications have been nominated to the Government for employment as munsifs. That more of such nominations are not made is due, not to the existence of a hard-and-fast rule, but to the lamentable scarcity of Muhammadan gentlemen of sufficient position and education to make them eligible for such appointments, even when a degree in law or a knowledge of English is not an indispensable portion of their requirements.

The Governor General in Council observes that under the High Court rules for the qualification, admission, and certificates, &c., of pleaders, it is not absolutely necessary that a candidate should have graduated at a university or indeed have passed any university examination whatever. Provided the candidate has passed some public examination accepted by the Court as equivalent to the standard of the University First Arts Examination and has attended suitable law lectures, he is eligible to present himself for the pleadership examination. It is possible, however, that in practice the university qualification is ordinarily insisted upon, and it would perhaps be well if the Local Government established some public examination which the Court would accept as equivalent to the preliminary university test. In other Provinces no artificial obstacles appear to lie in the way of Muhammadans desirous of qualifying as pleaders. As regards the admission of duly qualified Muhammadans to the Judicial Service, the Governor General in Council trusts that in provinces like Bengal and Bombay, where there is at present a deficiency in this respect, the High Courts will endeavour to secure a certain proportion of officers of that class.

17. With reference to the statements respecting the resumption proceedings in Bengal, and their disastrous effect upon the welfare of the Muhammadan community generally, and upon their educational system, the Government of that province, in reporting upon the memorial, records the following observations:—

The memorial refers to the resumption laws as among the chief causes of Muhammadan decadence. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that there has been a great deal of very

ill-informed declamation on the subject of the resumption laws. Vague statements regarding their disastrous effects are met by statements equally vague regarding their necessity and the general fairness with which they were conducted. Mr. Rivers Thompson is not concerned to deny that possibly in many cases (and obviously the action of Government would most seriously affect Muhammadan holders of land) the assessment of revenue on land previously held rent-free may have entailed losses both in position and wealth; but the statements of writers who maintain that these proceedings entailed wholesale ruin on the Muhammadan community in general, and the scholastic classes in particular, cannot be suffered to pass without remark. Such statements admit of no proof. They are unsupported by the history either of the origin or of the progress of the resumption proceedings themselves. These proceedings originated chiefly in the misconduct of the Native official classes in the early days of British rule. Before the transfer of the sovereignty of Bengal and Behar to the East India Company in 1765, the revenue collectors under the Moghul sovereigns used occasionally to alienate lands in the shape of endowments and rent-free grants. They had of course no authority to do this, the ruling power alone being competent to grant away its share in the produce of the land; but it is on good authority believed that these illegal alienations were few in number and limited in extent before the accession to sovereignty of the East India Company. During the first few years of the Company's administration, however, such invalid grants increased enormously. Mr. James Grant in his *Analysis of the Finances of Bengal (1766)* declares that they extended to one-fourth of the entire rental of Presidency, or nearly one million sterling per annum; and though Sir John Shore afterwards questioned the correctness of Mr. Grant's calculations, there is no doubt that these fraudulent alienations were very extensive. There can be as little doubt under the circumstances of the case that they were due, not to any praiseworthy intention of supporting religion or promoting learning, but to purely selfish motives of personal gain. It is unnecessary here to enumerate the various occasions from the time of Mr. Hastings to that of Lord William Bentinck, on which Government asserted its right and declared its intention to assess revenue on these alienated lands. From time to time efforts were made to carry this intention into effect, by prescribing a system of registration, designed to protect rent-free holdings and to identify invalid grants. These measures, however, proved ineffectual, and it was not until the financial pressure caused by the Burmese War compelled recourse to taxation, as well as to retrenchment, that effective steps were taken to make good the Government claim. The choice before Lord William Bentinck's Government lay between the introduction of a general measure of taxation and the enforcement of the incontestable rights of Government to share in the produce of these invalid lakhiraj grants. Whatever may be said by writers to whose sympathies vicissitudes of families appeal more forcibly than the financial necessities or the just claims of an empire, the Lieutenant-Governor believes that no impartial man will deliberately maintain that the choice of the Government of the day was wrong.

It has been stated in a recent article published in the *Nineteenth Century* by the Hon'ble Amir Ali, the Secretary to the Association, that the harshness of the resumption proceedings has left behind a legacy of bitterness, has entailed widespread ruin on the Mussalman gentry, and has destroyed the Muhammadan educational system. No details in support of this statement were furnished at the time, and the author of the article in question has since confessed himself unable to supply the omission. Desirous of ascertaining whether official records lent colour to the writer's assertions, the Lieutenant-Governor consulted the Board of Revenue, who have reported that the assertions in question admit of no verification from the revenue records of Government. On this subject more than one writer has drawn on his imagination for his facts: fanciful references to decaying monuments and moth-eaten title-deeds, which have no existence in fact, take the place of substantial arguments; and the fact is always either forgotten or ignored that the result of even the harshest resumption case was not the dispossession of the holder, but the assessment of revenue on his holding, and even that, in no case, of more than half the prevailing rates. When the admitted leniency of the assessment of revenue rates in Bengal is remembered, and when it is understood that a resumption proceeding meant nothing worse than the imposition on lands previously rent-free of half those rates, the charges of harshness and ruin inflicted wholesale through the action of the resumption laws will be estimated at their true value. The resumption literature is uninteresting reading at the present day; but an examination of it will show to those who take the trouble to make a dry and laborious enquiry that those proceedings were conducted with as much moderation and regard for private interests as the nature of the case permitted. The holders of rent-free grants possessing titles from the former rules of the country were, of course, exempted from the operations of the law. As however the "ravages of white-ants" might possibly render it difficult for lakhirajdars of this description to prove their titles, the Government came to their aid, by decreeing that if only they could prove possession for twelve years before the transfer of the sovereignty of the country to the East India Company, their holdings should be exempted from assessment. The first effective resumption law having been passed in 1819, all that these "ancient families" were called upon to show was that the lands in question had been in their possession for little more than a single generation. For an "ancient family," rooted in the soil, this was no difficult or oppressive task.

If the provisions of the resumption laws were thus tempered in the case of the holders of large grants, the procedure was, so far as the Government was concerned, even more lenient in that of petty lakhirajdars. Parcels of land not over 50 bighas in extent were altogether exempted, and the Government of the day intimated its willingness to increase that limit should such a course seem desirable to the local officials. The character of these proceedings

can hardly be summed up more accurately than in the terms employed by the Court of Directors in the review of the results of the resumption proceedings, contained in their Despatch No. 2, dated February 1854:—

"The result is satisfactory, and the means employed have been in the majority of instances fair and equitable. In the progress of the resumption proceedings, we have had occasion to animadvert in some cases, as in that of Chittagong, on the sweeping measures of the resumption officers; but in the general conduct of the proceedings the principles of liberality and justice, which we advocated from the commencement, have been on the whole adhered to.

"Where ascertainable rights have been invaded, redress has been afforded; but it is only justice to those who contribute to the expenses of Government that immunities and privileges resting on no foundation of right should be gradually and considerably eradicated."

Under any circumstances it may be noticed that the Muhammadans were not exceptionally treated in the working of the resumption laws; and if irretrievable injury was done to Muhammadan progress by their operation, the enquiry naturally suggests itself why Hindus, equally subjected to the same laws, have survived their evil effects.

So far as the Presidency of Madras is concerned, the allegations of the memorialists appear to be equally based upon misapprehension. Every endowment for charitable and pious uses was scrupulously investigated by the Inam Commission some 20 years ago, and wherever the validity of the grant was satisfactorily established, a title deed was conferred by Government in the name of the holders of the grant and their successors, ensuring its continuance to them and declaring it not to be subject to further interference so long as the institutions and services, the objects of the grant, were efficiently maintained and performed. Nor is there any evidence that such endowments as were then confirmed for educational purposes have been since wasted or abused. There were, it is reported, extremely few endowments of an educational kind.

The report from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is of a similar character. The allegations regarding waste or confiscation of charitable endowments or scholastic foundations are stated not to accord with any specific facts known to the Government of those Provinces.

The Government of the Punjab writes as follows on this subject:—

Passing now to the fourth prayer of the memorialists, it is only necessary to observe that the number of Mussalman endowments in the Punjab is extremely small, and the only case of importance is that of the Itmad-ud-Doula Fund. So far as can be gathered from the documents which exist in regard to this fund, the trust was formed for the purpose of promoting education in the city of Delhi. The fund is devoted to the maintenance of an Anglo-Arabic school, attended by Muhammadans both of the Suni and Shia persuasion, but in which religious instruction has not hitherto been given. The fund is managed by a committee composed mainly of native gentlemen, presided over by the Commissioner of the Division. With this exception, the subject of Muhammadan endowment is one which calls for no action so far as this province is concerned.

In the other provinces this question of educational endowments appears to be one of no practical importance.

18. As regards Muhammadan endowments generally, these are almost invariably, it is believed, of a religious or quasi-religious character; and while it is impossible for Government to meddle with them, large powers of interference are conferred on those interested under the provisions of Act XX of 1863. What is chiefly required is, as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal points out, that the enlightened Members of the Muhammadan community should bring pressure to bear upon their less advanced co-religionists, in whose hands the funds of this description for the most part lie, to give a wise direction to their expenditure.

19. While it is clear, therefore, that undue importance has been attached by the memorialists to this matter, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is disposed to think that it would be satisfactory to the leaders of the Muhammadan community that the question of the management and appropriation of Muhammadan educational endowments should be more fully examined. It may be possible by some unobjectionable amendment of the law to secure more effectually than is the case at present the object which the memorialists have in view. His Excellency in Council would be glad therefore if the Local Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab were each to appoint a small committee to consider

and report upon this subject. Each committee might consist of an experienced Revenue Officer, one or two influential Muhammadan gentlemen, one at least being a learned Muhammadan lawyer, and one or more of the legal advisers of the Government. In the Presidency towns it would be very desirable that the Advocate General should be invited to serve upon the Committee. The different local committees might advantageously be placed in direct communication with one another, and their reports when ready should be submitted through the Local Government, with the opinion of that Government, for the consideration of the Government of India. It is believed that in temporarily-settled provinces full information is already on record as to the number, value, and present appropriation of most of these endowments. In such cases the Committees would probably only have to consider, on such information as may be readily available, whether there is any ground for believing that endowments intended for educational purposes are in fact now diverted to alien uses, and whether in that case any amendment of the law is possible which, without violating the principle that Government cannot connect itself with the management of religious endowments, might lead to the recovery of such funds. In Bengal and perhaps elsewhere the enquiry would probably have to take a wider range, and the Committees would require the assistance of Government and the district officers in the collection of information as to the present number and position of the local endowments. The Governor General in Council will however leave it to the Local Government in each province to lay down the general scope of the enquiry in accordance with local circumstances.

20. The memorial of the National Muhammadan Association lays special stress upon the extent to which the Hindus have ousted Muhammadans from State employ generally, and prays that "the balance of State patronage may be redressed."

The memorialists are aware of the orders which have from time to time been issued by the Government of India as well as by the Local Governments, directing the Heads of Departments to pay due regard to the claims of candidates belonging to their community; but at the same time they assert that no practical gain has accrued to the Muhammadans from these orders. This they attribute to two causes—(1) neglect of the Government policy by the officers with whom the actual distribution and dispensation of State patronage rests; and (2) the undue importance which is attached to a university qualification.

With regard to this point, the Government of India would remark that in every province admission to the superior departments of the Government service is now, speaking generally, regulated either by public competition or by the possession of qualifications altogether independent of the race or caste of the candidate. If, therefore, Muhammadans have secured a less proportion of places in the public service than members of other native communities in India, the blame cannot, in the opinion of the Government of India, be attributed in any sensible degree to the action of the State or of its officers. In the matter of the Statutory Civil Service, the Muhammadans have in fact had even more than their proportionate share of consideration, 10 out of 36 nominations to that service having been given to Mussalmans.

21. From the reports of the Local Governments it would appear moreover that the memorialists have exaggerated the numerical inferiority of Muhammadans in the public service generally. In Madras and Bombay where Muhammadans form only from 6 to 7 per cent. of the total population, the anxiety of these Governments to induce the Mussalman community to qualify for the public service has been distinctly manifested in the special educational facilities afforded to members of that community. Not only so, but Mussalman candidates, provided they are qualified by the prescribed tests for the public service, have always received exceptional favour. In Madras this has been specially the case since the time of Lord Hobart's Government in 1872. The Government of Bombay point out that in Western India the Muhammadan chances of employment are better now than they were in the days of the Hindu dynasties which preceded the British Empire. If the proportion of Muhammadans in the public service of Bombay is small, the reason is, in

the opinion of the Government of Bombay, to be found, not in any disfavour to Muhammadans, entertained by English bestowers of patronage, nor in the overpowering influence of Hindu advisers and subordinates, for the Government and its higher officers are fully alive to the administrative advantage of associating men of different races in every department of public business, but in the circumstance that entrance into the public service is determined as far as possible by educational tests, "whereby public emoluments are treated as public property, and the public is served by the fittest persons." In Sind, where the proportion of Muhammadans to the total population is considerable, the reports show that that community is very largely represented in most departments of the public service.

In Bengal, to which the memorial more particularly refers, the Muhammadans form over 31 per cent. of the total population. Here it is no doubt true that their numerical inferiority in the public offices is very marked. This is, however, mainly due to their want of the prescribed educational qualifications, especially as regards a knowledge of English. For this deficiency poverty will to some extent account; but there is also no doubt that there has been a real unwillingness to take advantage of the education provided by the State. At the same time another important fact, pointed out by Nawab Abdul Latief in a memorandum laid before the Education Commission, should not be overlooked, *viz.*, that "the mass of the Muhammadan population consists of cultivators among some millions of Brahmins and Kayasthas, who from time immemorial have enjoyed a superior system of education and in consequence a passport to public offices." This is especially the case in Eastern Bengal, where the Muhammadans are most numerous.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab the enquiries which have been instituted prove that the allegations of the memorialists as to the exclusion of their community from a fair share of Government patronage do not apply. The figures submitted indicate that in respect of offices in the Subordinate Executive and Judicial Services, including all the higher and better paid appointments, the Muhammadans have secured not only a fair proportion, but almost an unduly liberal share of patronage. In the Central Provinces they have been equally fortunate. Nor in the minor administrations does there appear to exist any cause of grievance under this head.

22. The Governor General in Council does not consider it desirable or for the advantage of the Muhammadans themselves that they should be exempted from those tests which are established to secure the admission of duly qualified candidates into the public service. Nor can special favour be shown them in open competitive examinations of any description. It is only by raising their own educational qualifications to the level already attained by other races that the Muhammadans can hope to win appointments that are awarded as the result of examination. But there are a large number of appointments the gift of which lies in the hands of the Local Governments, the High Courts, or local officers. The Governor General in Council desires that in those provinces where Muhammadans do not receive their full share of State employment, the Local Governments and High Courts will endeavour to redress this inequality as opportunity offers, and will impress upon subordinate officers the importance of attending to this in their selection of candidates for appointments of the class last referred to. The subject of the extent to which Muhammadans are employed in offices under Government might usefully be noticed in the Annual Reports of Provincial administration.

23. Another point urged in the memorial is the alleged unsatisfactory character of the administration of Muhammadan law. According to the memorialists,—

• The frequent miscarriage of justice, occasioned by the insufficient acquaintance generally possessed by English and Hindu Judges with the principles of Muhammadan law, has given rise to a certain feeling of dissatisfaction and distrust among all classes of the Mussalman population in India. They allege, and not without reason, that since the abolition of the offices of Mufti and Kazi-ul-Kuzrat—officers specially authorised to interpret and expound the Muhammadan law to European Judges,—the Muhammadan law has practically ceased to be

administered. Even where it is attempted to be applied or enforced, the attempt is always uncertain in its result. The major portion of the Muhammadan law regulating the domestic relations is not recognised by the Courts of Justice in India.

The remedy suggested is the appointment in the mofussil of Muhammadan Judges qualified to expound the Muhammadan law, to sit as Assessor Judges in the trial of Muhammadan cases. The appointment of a Muhammadan Judge in each of the High and Chief Courts is also recommended.

With regard to this matter, the Government of India, after a careful consideration of the local reports, including the opinions of the High Courts, has no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the Mussalman community have no substantial grievance. In those provinces in which any considerable number of cases of Muhammadan law come before the Courts, the Bar is largely composed of members of that community, so that Muhammadan exponents of the law are always to be found. The appointment of law officer to the Courts was abolished by Act XI of 1864 after full deliberation, on the ground that the office had come to be one of no practical utility. However necessary it may have been in the early days of British rule to employ Muhammadan experts to interpret Muhammadan law, especially when the Criminal Courts for the most part had to administer that law, such necessity has now ceased to exist; the penal code has been introduced, the general study of law has progressed, the standard for judicial employment has been raised, and text-books in English, dealing fully and ably with Muhammadan law, have become common. In the opinion, therefore, of the Government of India the evidence forthcoming lends no support to the statements of the memorialists, that justice has miscarried from the want of acquaintance of the Judges with Muhammadan law. Nor does the Government see any reason to revive the system which would place members of the Mussalman community in the position of Assessor Judges in the civil courts of the country. It is also impossible to undertake that a Muhammadan Judge shall always sit on the bench of each of the High and Chief Courts; but the Governor General in Council would certainly admit the claims of any Muhammadan gentleman who might appear to be in other respects the best suited for such an appointment. One gentleman of the Muhammadan community recently filled the post of Officiating Judge of the bench of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces.

24. The last point in the memorial to which it is necessary to refer is the abolition of Urdu as the Court language of Behar. This was a measure carried out after much consideration by the Local Government. The Lieutenant-Governor now remarks regarding it:—

To the objections against the introduction of Hindi as the official language of Behar, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that a sufficient answer is furnished by the last Administration Report of the Commissioner of the Patna Division. It is stated in that report that the change in question has been effected without difficulty and with great advantage to the public in general. A new class of amba and legal practitioners acquainted with Hindi is springing up, while the change has been introduced with such consideration for the claims of existing incumbents of offices that the individual hardship caused by it has been inappreciable. This statement will be intelligible when it is understood that even at the present day all subordinate officials and law-agents have some knowledge of Hindi. All speak it, and nearly all write it, though possibly not with the same facility as Urdu. There is reason to believe that this outcry against the use of Hindi in Behar is rather a matter of factitious sentiment than of practical inconveniences. It is far louder among the Muhammadans of Calcutta who are not affected by the change than among the supposed sufferers. The change is the logical sequence of that exclusively Hindi teaching which has prevailed for nearly ten years with such marked success in all the primary patshais and vernacular schools of Behar, in the very institutions, that is to say, from which the subordinate official classes, in whose behalf alone this outcry is raised, are fed. To give effect to the wishes of the National Muhammadan Association, therefore, on this point, it would be necessary to reverse the existing and approved policy of popular education in these provinces—a course which the memorialists themselves would hardly advocate.

25. The Governor General in Council has felt it to be his duty in the preceding paragraphs to controvert various misconceptions which find place in the representations that have been laid before Government; but he will, as already stated, always take a lively interest in the advancement and well-being of the Muhammadan community, and he concurs in the remarks

which not unfrequently occur in the local reports, that the very fact that a memorial like that under notice has been presented with the concurrence and approval of so many leading gentlemen in Bengal and elsewhere, indicates that the Muhammadans have themselves come to appreciate fully the necessity of moving with the times. They have now among them not a few highly educated and public spirited men who are keenly interested in the improvement and advancement of their co-religionists. The Local Governments are everywhere anxious to do all that they equitably can do to assist in this movement; and His Excellency in Council has little doubt that, within the next ten years, much greater progress will be made than has hitherto been recorded. It is the earnest desire of the Supreme Government to treat all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India with absolute impartiality, and see all alike benefiting by the protection, the patronage, and the assistance of the State.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the—

Governments of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for information and guidance, with a request that a copy of it may be communicated to the Honourable the Judges of the High Court for information.

Government of Bengal for information and guidance. (A copy will be separately communicated to the High Court, Calcutta.)

Government of the Punjab for information and guidance, with a request that a copy of it may be communicated to the Judges of the Chief Court for information.

Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, and Coorg, and Resident at Hyderabad for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that the whole of the papers cited in the preamble, together with the section of the Education Commission Report which deals with Muhammadan education, be published in the form of a Selection from the Records of the Government of India.

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR
THE WEEK ENDING 15th JULY 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In the Madras Presidency slight rain has again been general. Prospects have somewhat improved in Bellary and Anantapur and are fair elsewhere in the Presidency, though more rain is wanted in places. Harvesting continues in a few districts. In Mysore more rain is still required in parts of the Tumkur and Kolar districts, but elsewhere the crops are in fair condition. In Coorg prospects are good.

Rain has fallen in parts of several districts in the Bombay Presidency, though the rainfall up to date is everywhere, except in Kanara, much below the average. More rain is urgently required for sowings in most districts. Rice transplantation has commenced in Colaba and Ratnagiri, and *kharif* sowings are in progress in parts of Surat and Sholapur. Fodder is scarce in several districts. More or less rain has fallen throughout the Barmah, Hyderabad, and the Central India States, and agricultural prospects are generally good. In Rajputana rain has fallen in a few places only, but more is needed for *kharif* operations, which have commenced.

Good rain has fallen throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and has been very beneficial to *kharif* operations. Prospects are good. In the Panjab and the Central Provinces moderate rain has fallen in most places. *Kharif* sowings are in general progress in both Provinces.

General rain is again reported from Bengal, where crop prospects continue favourable. Transplanting of late rice is making good progress in the Province, in Cuttack and Pooree; but lands inundated by late floods are being resown. Good rain is reported from Assam; transplanting operations are in progress, and sugarcane and tea are doing well. Seasonable rain continues to fall in British Burma, where ploughing is now in general progress.

Public health is, on the whole, fairly good, though cholera, small-pox, and fever are reported.

Prices are generally steady, except in Bengal, where they are still high, but with a slight downward tendency in some districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(July 15th)		
Bellary	78 (average)	Dry crops doing well in three taluks, elsewhere they want more rain and are withering in parts; wet crops under river channels moderately good; harvest paddy yield average. Fever in one taluk: 4 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool	150 (")	Crops sown generally. Cattle-disease in three taluks: 26 deaths from cholera.
Ganjam	224 (")	More rain wanted in Berhampore and Gutmar taluks. 335 deaths from cholera.
Korla	10 (")	More rain required. Dry crops sown in parts. River 4 feet over ambient. Fever and small-pox in parts: cattle-disease in one taluk: 163 deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras)	61 (")	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, outturn below average. Fever and cattle-disease slight.
Comptotore	05 (")	Standing crops generally good, but <i>cholum</i> and <i>cumbos</i> damaged in parts; harvest dry crops, outturn generally average. Fever in parts: 22 deaths from cholera.
Panjore	12 (")	Standing crops good, except in parts of three taluks, where rain is much wanted; harvest gingelly, tobacco, indigo, and cotton, outturn below average. 49 deaths from cholera.
Madrass Malabar	04 (")	Fever prevalent.
Travancore	851 (")	Transplanting continues; plants slightly injured in Cochin and Chirakkal by heavy rain. Small-pox, cattle-disease, and slight fever exist; 36 deaths from cholera.
	108 (")	Paddy fairly thriving. Small-pox and fever in parts. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects <i>fair</i> , slightly improved in Bellary and Anantapur.
Bombay—(July 15th)		
Karachi	Mirpur Sakro. 706	River at Kotri on 15th, 17 feet 4 inches against 15 feet on same date last year. <i>Kharif</i> transplanting in progress. Fever in two and cattle-disease in one taluk. Fire at Koti Bandar, resulting in loss of properties valued at Rs. 500. Small-pox in three districts, 13 fresh cases, 3 deaths, 27 remaining sick; cholera in the Karachi collectorate, 831 cases, 593 deaths, 494 remaining. Prices—wheat, red rice, and <i>bajra</i> in Karachi 26, 36 and 34, in Munjhand 32, 38 and 40, in Sakro 18, 35 and 45, and in Jati 26, 42 and 42 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hydrabad	Nil	<i>Kharif</i> cultivation in progress. River at Kotri on 15th, 17 feet 4 inches against 15 feet on same date last year. Fever in one, small-pox in three, cattle-disease in two, and cholera in eleven taluks. Prices of grain steady. Sky cloudy.
Amberabad	04	Total rainfall 2786. More rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Sowing operations delayed. Public health good. Wheat 37 and <i>bajra</i> 33 pounds per rupee.

Presidence or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Baroda	105	Total rainfall 170. Agricultural operations cannot be pursued owing to want of rain in all the divisions of Baroda. Cholera prevails in Kathar, Qandori, and Navsari talukas of Navsari division, but in Amreli division and in Baroda and Pollad talukas it also prevails to some extent; in city of Baroda out of 65 cases, 23 proved fatal; small-pox at Bhinurda. Land has been made ready for sowing, but want of rain has stopped sowing operations. Prices— <i>bajri</i> 25, wheat 25, and rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Surat	182; maximum in Pardi, 297; minimum in Mundir, 51.	Total rainfall 464. Rain more urgently needed. Sowing commenced in places; young plants suffer. Fever in Bardoli and Pardi. <i>Juari</i> 35 and <i>nagi</i> 43 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	149; Igatpura, 268; Nandgaon, 149; Punt, 93; Sinnar, 70; Malegaon, few cents only; none elsewhere.	Season for sowing of sugar crop gone by. Weather cloudy; high winds blowing. Want of fodder in Dooli taluka. Cholera in nine talukas, 212 attacks, 108 deaths. Wheat 34½, <i>bajri</i> 34, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	Rain every day, except on 11th; total of week, 3.07.	Total to date, 8.82; being 22.2 below average. Average abnormal temperature 2° cool on 8th and 2° warm from 9th to 14th; vapour mainly slightly in excess of normal; abnormal winds easterly on 8th, 12th, and 13th; northerly on all other days.
Poona	Maval, 1.91; Bhimthudi, 1.58.	More rain urgently wanted. 126 cases of cholera in four talukas, 68 deaths. <i>Bajri</i> 29 and <i>juari</i> 36; in Poona <i>bajri</i> 28 and <i>juari</i> 35 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar	Sheegaon, 4.05; Jamkhed, 2.15; Nagar, 2.14; Karjat, 1.01; Kopergaon, 1.01; Newasa, 1.72; Rahuri, 2.0; Shrigonda, 1.4; Sangamner, 1.5; Akola and Parner, nil.	<i>Mung</i> , <i>bajri</i> , and cotton being sown in about twenty-five villages in the west and south of Nagar taluka. Round the city the rainfall in Nagar taluka is confined to about seventy villages. In Karjat only <i>bajri</i> being sown in about five villages; sowing of <i>bajri</i> begun in some villages of Sheegaon and Jamkhed, in a few places in Newasa, and in ten or eleven villages of Kopergaon, nowhere in Parner, Rahuri, Shrigonda, Sangamner, and Akola; <i>car</i> and <i>nagi</i> previously sown in Akola likely to fail from want of rain. Cattle suffering from want of fodder in Parner, Kopergaon, and Sangamner; in latter taluka a few instances of cattle dying from want of fodder. Scarcity of drinking-water felt in some hill villages of Sangamner. Slight cattle-disease in Newasa, Sangamner, and Akola; cholera—16 attacks, 4 deaths, in Parner; 12 attacks, 6 deaths, in Jamkhed; 17 attacks, 11 deaths, in Sheegaon; 24 attacks, 18 deaths, in Newasa; 20 attacks, 6 deaths, in Kopergaon; and 1 attack, 1 death, in Sangamner. <i>Bajri</i> from 33 to 45 and <i>juari</i> from 33 to 44 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	Sholapur, 1.71; Barai, 2.95; Madhu, .55; Karmala, .71; Pandharpur, .33; Sangola, 1.33.	<i>Kharif</i> sowing commenced in all talukas, except Maleira. <i>Juari</i> 43 pounds 37 tolas and <i>bajri</i> 30 pounds 29 tolas per rupee. Cholera in Pandharpur and Sangola talukas.
Dhule	Maximum in Hingoli, 1.33; Ranibennur, 1.13; Mugul and Kul, .70; Hingoli and Kolhatga, .61; Hingoli and Bankapur, .59; Hon, .44; Dhule and Navalgund, .37; Karmaji and Gudga, .24; Mundargi and Ranibennur, nearly 15; and Nargund Potla, nil.	More rain urgently required throughout, except Hingoli and Mugul, where a break is desired. Sowing of early <i>juari</i> retarded in Dhule and part of Hingoli and eastern talukas; rice crops good, but require heavy showers. Slight cholera in four talukas. Average price of rice 26 and <i>juari</i> 47 pounds per rupee.
Karnar	Karnar, 10.91; Kumpur, 17.21; Siri, 8.01; and Haliyal, 1.67.	Transplanting continues; crops thriving. Cholera in Haliyal, 18 cases, 13 deaths; fever and small-pox in four talukas, and cattle-disease in two. Common rice in Karnar 14; aera, district average 14 aera per rupee.
Kajkol	77	Total rainfall 175. General health good. Weather cloudy. Small-pox at Haliyal under Bagasra slight; fever at Birpur, Kolda, Sangavi, and Manekvada. <i>Bajri</i> 31 and <i>juari</i> 43 pounds per rupee.
General Remarks. —Good rain in parts of several districts, but more required for sowing in most places; rice transplantation commenced in Colaba and Ratnagiri and <i>kharif</i> sowing in parts of Surat and Sholapur, where rain has fallen; young crops suffering in parts of Surat, Ahmednagar, Satara, Bijapur, and Belgam. Scarcity of drinking-water in parts of Ahmednagar, and of fodder in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Panch-Malulga, Broach, Khambhat, Bijapur, and Belgam. Cholera generally prevalent; fever and small-pox in parts of nine, and cattle-disease in parts of seven districts.		
Bengal—(July 18th)		
Chittagong	7.56	Weather reasonable. <i>Aus</i> paddy being transplanted; prospects of crops fair. Prices variable. Cholera continues.
Dacca	Nil	<i>Aus</i> paddy being harvested; <i>aman</i> paddy, jute, and sugarcane thriving; ploughing for <i>rachia</i> paddy going on; prospects of crops and public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—contd.		
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Nil	Prospects of early crops continue good; <i>amara</i> seedlings doing well; transplanting going on in low lands. Price of common rice 13 to 15 seers per rupee. Public health generally good.
Monmohalsbad	1.83	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Price of rice 13 seers per rupee. Public health good.
Burdwan	6.11; Cutwa, 4.30; Ranigally, 3.29.	Prospects of crops good. Price of rice 11½ to 14 seers per rupee. Health good.
Rangpore	0.17	Weather cloudy. Harvesting of early crops begun; transplanting of <i>amara</i> paddy proceeding; prospects good. Prices stationary. Fever increasing; cholera abated.
Bhagalpur	2.85	Prospects much improved; transplanting of <i>amara</i> nearly completed, and that of rice begun. Price of rice 12 seers 10 chittacks per rupee. Public health good.
Purneah	2.39	<i>Bhadai</i> prospects good; transplanting of rice proceeding. More rain required. Price of common rice 13 to 16 seers per rupee. Health of people and cattle fair.
Patna	4.87	Indian-corn being sown. Sugarcane doing well. <i>Mains</i> and <i>kauria</i> germinated. Prospects fair. Public health good.
Darbhanga	3.64; rain almost every day.	A break for a few days is necessary. Transplanting of <i>marua</i> and paddy seedlings, where ready, are going on. Some damage done to <i>bhadai</i> by excessive rain and floods. Prices stationary. Cholera abating.
Hazaribagh	3.82; abundant rain reported from all stations.	Weather seasonable. Paddy and <i>bhadai</i> sown. Cholera reported from tharua Tanawa and Hazaribagh.
Cuttack	1.99; light rain	Weather cloudy. Rice crops growing well. Lands inundated by the late floods are being resown. Cases of cholera here and there, otherwise public health good.
Midnapur	0.28	Transplanting of rice going on. Health good.
Khooisa	3.52	Weather cloudy and rainy. <i>Amara</i> paddy doing well; transplanting of <i>amara</i> paddy commenced. Price of rice remains high. Health good.
Dinagopore	8.0; heavy rain every-where on the 10th and 12th instant.	Crops doing very favourably. A little cholera reported. Prices of rice 13 seers per rupee.
Purnea (Serojganj)	.37	Crops doing well. Rivers rising fast. Public health good.
Gya	4.13	Prospects of <i>bhadai</i> crops good; sowing of rice proceeding, and seedlings getting ready for transplanting. Public health fair. Slight rise in prices at Newada.
Churnasari	80.26; heavy rain throughout the district.	Sunny weather now required. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
<p>General Remarks.—More or less rain in all parts of these provinces during the week; the fall was rather excessive in some districts, where a spell of sunny weather is now required for a few days. Prospects of crops continue to be generally favourable; transplanting of late rice is making good progress all round; in Cuttack and Purnea resowing is being made on the inundated lands. High prices continue to be prevalent, with a slight downward tendency in some districts. Cholera still exists in several localities; appearance of fever is reported from certain districts and said to be on the increase in Rangpore.</p>		
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(July 18th)		
Benares (July 14th)	Average rainfall 2.0; at Sadr, 4.0.	No change in weather. <i>Kharif</i> sowings continue; supplies ample. Prices risen slightly. Health good; no cattle-disease.
Garrkhpore (" 13th)	Good rain almost daily throughout the district.	Rice coming up well; prospects good. Prices rising slightly. Some isolated cases of cholera in east of the district.
Fyzabad (" 14th)	Heavy rain throughout the district.	Weather cloudy. <i>Kharif</i> operations in progress; supplies ample. Prices steady. Public health and condition of cattle good.
Lucknow (" 13th)	Rainfall during the week, 1.10 to 8.10.	Rice, <i>kodo</i> , and other <i>kharif</i> crops are being sown. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. Health both of man and cattle good.
Rae Bareilly		No report received.
Farrukhabad (July 14th)	A satisfactory fall of rain last night.	Crops look well.
Allahabad (" ")	Good rain has fallen throughout the district.	Markets well supplied. Ploughing and sowing in full progress. Public health good, though cases of cholera still occur here and there in the district.
Cawnpore (" 13th)	General rain during the week.	<i>Kharif</i> sowing in hand. Prices steady. Slight fever in two parganas; a little cattle-disease in two parganas.
Banda (" 14th)	Good and general rain	Cotton and <i>juari</i> germinating; prospects good. Slight cholera reported from one village of Bahera; cattle-disease in three villages of Puharand Balansa.
Ballia (" ")	Heavy rain throughout the district.	Weather cloudy. <i>Kharif</i> sowings in hand. Markets well supplied. Health good.
Farakhabad (" ")	General rain from 0.40 to 3.80.	<i>Kharif</i> sowings in progress. No change in prices. Health fair, condition of cattle good.
Sitapur (" ")	Rain from 4.30 to 8.30 has fallen throughout the district during the week.	Some damage is being caused by floods in the low lands; <i>kharif</i> operations are almost completed. A break would be beneficial.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Bareilly (July 14th)	Rain abundant	Sowing in full swing. Market still tending to rise. Public health good; occasional slight cattle-disease.
Kanoun (" 15th)	Heavy rain	Sun required for crops. Prices rising. Fever rather prevalent; cattle-disease again increasing.
Agre (" ")	Rain in all parganas, 0.4 to 1.20.	Ploughing and sowing proceeding. Prices steady. Cholera very slight in one pargana.
Jhansi (" 14th)	"	Weather cloudy and drizzling. Ploughing and sowing going on. Few cases of cholera reported from pargana Man.
Meerut (" ")	Very little rain during the week, but now cloudy and showery.	Rain wanted. <i>Kharif</i> crops flourishing; supplies sufficient. Prices steady. Health good.
General Remarks. —Good rain has fallen throughout the province, greatly benefiting <i>kharif</i> operations; prospects good. Markets are well supplied, and prices generally steady. Public health fairly good.		
Punjab—(July 15th)		
Hissar (July 14th)	80	Health fair. Weather hot and sultry. <i>Kharif</i> sowings in progress. Prices rising.
Delhi (" ")	12	Health fair. Prices fluctuating.
Faridkot (" ")	1.40	Health good. <i>Kharif</i> sowings in progress. Prices slightly rising.
Jalandhar (" ")	1.70	Health good. <i>Kharif</i> sowings commenced. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore (" ")	80 at City; 1.10 at Moga; 2.0 at Ziraz; 3.0 at Mukhtiar.	Health good. <i>Kharif</i> ploughings in progress. Prices stationary.
Ambala (" ")	4.0; more wanted	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot (" ")	1.30; more required	Health good. Prices stationary.
Lahore (" ")	1.80	Health good. <i>Kharif</i> sowings continue. Prices almost stationary.
Mooltan (" ")	Nil	Crops and health good. Prices almost stationary.
Rawalpindi (" ")	Slight rain; more wanted.	Health good, with exception of a few cases of cholera at Rawalpindi and Attock. <i>Kharif</i> sowings in progress. Prices stationary.
Sheikhpura (" ")	Rain throughout the district.	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan (" ")	26	Health good. Prices falling.
Peshawar (" ")	Nil	Health good. Prices of wheat and <i>guar</i> rising, of gram and barley falling, of other articles stationary.
General Remarks. —Moderate rain in most districts. Cholera in the Gurgaon and Rawalpindi districts; health elsewhere good. <i>Kharif</i> sowings in progress. Prices generally stationary.		
Central Provinces—(July 15th)		
Nagpur (" ")	3.60; weather showery	<i>Kharif</i> sowings progressing. Transplanting of rice commenced. Fever and small-pox in places. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore (" ")	5.12; weather showery	<i>Kharif</i> sowings continue. Cholera abating. Prices unchanged.
Bangor (July 14th)	2.34	Sowings well in hand, also preparation of <i>roti</i> fields. Health fair. Prices steady.
Seoni (" ")	3.28	Weather cloudy and wet. Sowing progressing; rice transplanting commenced. 6 cases of cholera, 5 deaths. Prices unchanged.
Hoshangabad (" ")	2.93; weather showery	Weeding continues. 135 cases of cholera, 100 deaths; 26 cases of small-pox. Prices stationary.
Khandwa (" ")	1.69	Weather cloudy and windy. Prospects good. 13 cases of cholera, 3 deaths. Prices stationary.
Ratnour (" ")	2.35; weather showery	Sowings approaching completion. Cholera declining in town, 17 cases, 11 deaths. Cattle-disease in Drug tahsil. Wheat 25 and rice 24 seers per rupee.
General Remarks. —Moderate rain has fallen throughout the province. Agricultural prospects are everywhere favourable. Cholera continues, but less severely in Ghattingarh. Prices steady.		
British Burma—(July 16th)		
Akyaw (July 4th)	14.00	Total rainfall 71.67. Slight cholera in three and slight cattle-disease in two circles. Ploughing continues.
Bassah (" ")	4.80	Total rainfall 38.25. Cholera in four and cattle-disease in five townships.
Bangon (" ")	2.66	Total rainfall 25.73. Public health good.
Amherst (Machum) (" ")	7.82	Total rainfall 70.24. Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing.
Tavoy (" ")	3.83	Total rainfall 83.81. Public health good. Ploughing progressing.
Pegu (" ")	4.20	Total rainfall 37.45. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in one township. Ploughing progressing.
Meizade (" ")	6.96	Total rainfall 26.67. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in one township. Ploughing progressing.
Prome (" ")	5.20	Total rainfall 16.67. Public health good; slight cholera and cattle-disease in one township. Ploughing progressing.
Toungoo (" ")	3.07	Total rainfall 34.06. Slight cholera in Toungoo town. Cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing.
General Remarks. —Cholera slight in six districts, small-pox slight in one district, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease slight in eight districts, severe in one. Ploughing progressing. Rain seasonable.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—(July 15th)		
Gauhati	3.68 of rain during the week ending 13th instant; weather rainy.	Cholera prevalent in portion of district, and in Kalajar and Lanki circles; cattle-disease disappearing. Gathering of <i>asa</i> in progress; transplantation of <i>sali</i> commenced; sugarcane doing well.
Sylhet	9.40	State and prospects of crops good. Public health good. Weather warm. Prospects of <i>damai</i> and <i>mirali</i> crops good; about three-fourths of transplanting of <i>asa</i> crops finished; ploughing for <i>sali</i> crops commenced; tea doing well. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. 3 deaths from cholera from Hailakandi reported; general health good.
Cachar	4.38	
Dibrugarh	3.76; weather rainy	<i>Ahu dhaz</i> being reaped; <i>sali dhaz</i> being transplanted; prospects of tea good. Public health fair.
Mysore and Coorg—(July 15th)		
Bangalore	4.6; rain has fallen generally throughout the State.	More rain still required in parts of the Tumkur and Kolar districts, the crops elsewhere in fair condition. Cases of cholera still continue in Bangalore and Mysore. No material change in prices. Transplanting of paddy crops in progress; prospects of season and public health good.
Merram	3.00	
Berar and Hyderabad—(July 15th)		
Amroli	.57	Weather cloudy. Cotton plants healthy; <i>juari</i> sowings commenced. Wheat 22 and <i>juari</i> 30 seers per rupee.
Akola	4.17	Weather cloudy. Sowings recommenced and are being pushed on.
Hyderabad	1.34; average rainfall during the week.	<i>Kharif</i> sowings commenced again. Cholera decreasing; general health fair. Prices—wheat 14½, coarse rice 12½, white <i>juari</i> 19, yellow <i>juari</i> 23, and <i>sur</i> 16½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(July 15th)		
Indore	1.07	Health good.
Morar (Gwalior)	.33	Health good.
Batas	6.07	Cholera at Rewah. 44 cases, 18 deaths. Prospects much improved.
Neemuch	.50; indications of more rain.	Weather cloudy. Health good.
Goona	1.74	Two fatal cases of cholera in Chanchers of Gwalior, otherwise health good.
Agar	.82	Health and prospects good.
Sethore	.29	Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of crops good. Health good.
Newgong	.21	Weather seasonable. Health good.
Manpur (Bhopawar)	6.55; more rain wanted.	Health good.
Rajputana—(July 15th)		
Abu (July 15th)	.74	Weather cloudy, windy, and seasonable.
Sirohi (" 12th)	NH	Little water in tanks. Well, and health good. Sowings stopped for want of rain. Weather hot, close mornings.
Marwar (" 10th)	NH	Very little water in Jodhpore city tanks. Health good. Tillage and sowings almost finished in districts, with heavier rainfall. Weather warm and close. Prospects bright where rain fell, but gloomy where rain scanty. Rain much needed. Prices tending to rise.
Kherwara (" 13th)	NH	Tanks and wells fair. Sowing of Indian-corn going on. Health good. Prices low. Weather cloudy and sultry.
Maywar (" 11th)	NH	Crops doing well. Health good. Prices slightly dearer. Weather hot and windy.
Haroti (" ")	Deoli, .34; Tonk, 7.51; rain in previous week in Deoli, 1.43; Kotah, 2.92.	Cholera in Kotah in previous week. 64 deaths, some cases at Bundi. Weather cloudy. <i>Kharif</i> sowings in progress.
Jhallawar (" 10th)	1.54	General health good.
Ajmere (" 14th)	3.17	Health good. <i>Kharif</i> operations progressing.
Jaypore (" ")	1.04	<i>Kharif</i> sowings progressing. Prices fallen. Health good.
Karoli (" 11th)	NH	Tanks and wells decreasing. Crops and health good. Prices slightly rising.
Dholepore (" ")	NH	Tanks drying and wells full. Sowings commenced. Health good. Prices stationary. Heat moderate; weather windy.
Bhorpore (" ")	.23	Tanks and wells full. <i>Kharif</i> ploughing commenced. Health good. Prices stationary. Heat moderate.
Ulwar (" 14th)	.58 (average)	Eighteen deaths from cholera; otherwise health good. Prices steady.
Bickaneer (" 11th)	Drops; Sujaugarb, 1.10	Tanks and wells fair. Health good. Sowings continue. Prices stationary, except sugar. Weather getting hot and cloudy, with high winds.
Nepal—(July 9th)		
Katmandu	3.28	Prospects good. Cholera has somewhat abated.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATION OF THE INDIAN TOBACCO TRADE AT THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION TO BE HELD IN LONDON IN 1886.

Circular No. ² ₈₅₋₄ Ex., dated Simla, 8th July 1885.

From—C. S. BAYLEY, Esq., Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, Rev. and Agri. Dept.,
To—All Local Governments and Administrations.

I am directed to state that a proposal has been made by Messrs. H. S. King & Company, the official Agents for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, that they should be allowed to open in the Exhibition a separate "Cigar and Tobacco Room" in which can be exhibited samples of raw and manufactured tobacco from all parts of India. Messrs. H. S. King & Company offer to place one or more attendants in charge of this room, who will furnish sample cigars, price lists of the different makers, weights of the cigars for computation of duty, &c. They will also take charge of consignments from the makers, and will take orders, either in large or small quantities. They undertake to represent all the manufacturers impartially and without preference, and to make the increased popularity and greater demand for Indian cigars their special object.

2. This proposal, which commended itself to the Royal Commissioners, has been referred by them for the consideration of the Government of India, by whom it has been formally approved. Small samples of Indian cigars and tobacco, both raw and manufactured, will be exhibited in the Imperial Courts of the Exhibition; but the space there assigned to them is necessarily limited, while it is impossible for the Government to give any facilities for trying them, such as will be offered in the proposed Tobacco Room. Under these circumstances, it has been decided that the Government exhibit of tobacco should be kept within limits sufficient to represent this important product in its principal branches. It is, therefore, strongly recommended, in the interests of the Indian Tobacco Trade, that consignments of Cigars

* Messrs. King, Hamilton & Company, Calcutta.
Messrs. King, King & Company, Bombay.
Messrs. Arbuthnot & Company, Madras.

and Tobacco, if sent in large quantities, should be made to Messrs. H. S. King & Company, or their Indian Agents.*

3. Messrs. H. S. King & Company lay much stress on the desirability of consignments of tobacco and cigars being sent to them, if possible, some months before the Exhibition opens. Indian cigars, they observe, nearly always arrive from India so wet as to be unfit for early use; and if passed through the Custom House at once before they have had time to dry, the duty payable is greatly enhanced by the superfluous damp which they contain.

4. Messrs. H. S. King & Company's proposals seem to the Government of India well calculated to forward the interests of the Indian Tobacco Trade; and I am therefore directed to request that as much publicity may be given to it as possible.

It is suggested that this letter should be published in the official *Gazettes*, both English and Vernacular, and should be distributed to the principal Vernacular Newspapers, and generally to all persons interested in the Tobacco Trade.

No. 82 Met.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology),—dated Simla, the 17th July, 1885.

Read the following:—

Summary of the Weather Reports for June 1885.

On the west coast the weather of the first few days of the month was marked by a few unimportant showers. On the 4th, however, there occurred a rather

heavy fall of rain at Colombo and a moderate fall over the south and west of the Peninsula, and from that day onward throughout the month there was more or less daily rain in Ceylon and on the south-west coast of India. This rainfall has, however, been distinguished by two noticeable characteristics. In the first place the fall has been accompanied by a very unsteady monsoon current, while in the second place, and probably on account of this variability in the wind direction, the extent of the fall has been greatly restricted. This unsteadiness of the monsoon current was particularly striking on the 8th and 9th, when a storm apparently skirted the west coast, travelling in a northerly direction, causing a marked disturbance of the average barometric distribution and drawing the wind over a large part of western and south-western India into south-east and even in some places into east, a direction opposite to the normal. In Bombay itself, the burst of heavy rain which usually characterises the setting in of the summer monsoon on the Konkan Coast has not occurred throughout the month, and the winds over that region appear to have been abnormally dry; and further to the southward, *i.e.*, on the Malabar Coast, though the winds appear to have brought up the normal amount of moisture, it seems to have been deposited only on the western face of the Ghats, and the stations in the Deccan and Hyderabad show a great deficiency of rainfall. The weather in the Berars, Khandeish, and Gujarat has been similar to that prevailing in the Konkan, the winds having been unusually dry; while in Sind and Outch even the small average of those regions in this month has not been reached.

As regards the Bay of Bengal branch of the monsoon, the reports show that until the 10th little rain of importance was recorded. From the 10th, however, rain fell generally over Burma, Assam and Lower Bengal, but up to the 16th was restricted to those regions. On the 16th a small depression was forming over the Sunderbuns; and as this disturbance travelled first westward and subsequently north-westward, the rains extended up the Gangetic plain, and by the 24th had set in over the greater part of the North-Western Provinces. On the 26th a second depression was formed over the Sunderbuns, and this disturbance travelling westward in its turn, fairly established the rains over the North-Western Provinces and as far west as Delhi and the east of the Punjab. The heaviest falls of rains connected with these disturbances were:—

	Inches.		Inches.
Dacca, 18th	... 4.00	Benares, 25th	... 4.66
Nowgong (Assam), 19th	4.12	Naini Tal, 29th	... 5.30
Raipur, 20th	... 3.91	Aligarh, 29th	... 4.90
Jaunpur, 24th	... 6.60		

Though these depressions appear to have ushered in the rains from Lower Bengal to the Upper Provinces, it is important to note that, as was the case last year, the districts of Northern Bengal and Behar show a deficiency. It is remarkable that the disturbances, noticed above, after giving plentiful rain to Lower Bengal and Assam, appear to have passed over Behar in a condition of diminished energy, but on reaching the North-Western Provinces they seem to have again suddenly intensified and occasioned heavy precipitation.

In the central parts of the country and the eastern half of the Peninsula the returns show that Orissa and the Northern Circars have had less, and the Central Provinces and the Karnatic more, than the average amount of rain.

With regard to the other meteorological elements, pressure on the whole has been above the average of the month, except in Bombay, the Berars, Hyderabad, the extreme south of the Peninsula and Orissa. In four of these five Provinces precipitation has been deficient, so that the low barometer is probably to a great extent attributable to the high temperature prevailing in the absence of cloud and rain.

The moisture in the atmosphere has been on the whole below the average, except in the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Madras, the greatest and most general deficiency being reported from the Bombay Presidency.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average during the month of June, according to districts, as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports :—

Districts.	Average Rainfall in June.	Difference from the average in June 1885.
Punjab, West	1.49	—0.61
„ East	3.68	+0.73
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic ...	6.31	+2.03
North-Western Provinces, Cis-Gangetic ...	8.74	+3.32
Behar	7.21	—3.46
Northern Bengal	18.03	—5.42
Assam, Cachar	17.16	—0.01
Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagpur	12.72	+0.60
Orissa, Northern Circars	7.35	—3.46
Central Provinces, South	6.72	+4.97
Berar, Khandeish	5.53	—1.24
Rajputana, Central India, Saugar and Nerbudda	4.70	+1.97
Sind, Cutch	0.86	—0.24
Gujarat	5.13	—3.84
Koakan	22.38	—10.02
Deccan, Hyderabad	5.34	—3.01
Malabar	32.64	+10.82
Mysore, Bellary	2.36	+0.54
Karnatic	1.51	+1.56
British Burma	23.29	+0.98
Ceylon	7.51	+11.05

SIMLA;

W. L. DALLAS,

The 9th July 1885.

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the papers be printed in the Supplement to the Gazette of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 30. }

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

No. 10, dated Fort William, the 17th March, 1885.

From—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
To—The Secretary of State for India.

In conformity with the provisions of Section XXI of the Indian Councils Act, I have the honour to forward to your Lordship an authentic copy of the Law noted in the margin, which has been passed by the Council of the Governor-General of India for making Laws and Regulations, and to which I have signified my assent.

Act No. VIII of 1885 (an Act to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the Administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal).

2. In accordance with the instructions contained in your predecessor's Despatch No. 61, dated 21st December 1869, a copy of the papers noted in the margin, relating to the Act, accompanies.

Statement of Objects and Reasons, dated 2nd March, 1883.

Preliminary Report of Select Committee, dated 14th March, 1884.

Further Report of Select Committee, dated 12th February, 1885.

Abstracts of Proceedings, dated 2nd, 12th and 13th March, 1885, 14th March, 1884, 13th and 27th February, 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th and 11th March, 1885.

3. A copy of the Act in octavo form will be forwarded by next mail.

No. 24, dated India Office, London, 23rd June, 1885.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Para. 1. I have considered in Council the Bengal Tenancy Act, No. VIII of 1885, which received your Lordship's assent on the 14th March last, and was forwarded with your letter No. 10, Legislative, of 17th idem.

2. In announcing to your Excellency that this Act will be left to its operation, I must express my cordial sense of the ability and attention with which the important subject of the amendment of the law of landlord and tenant in Bengal has been treated by the Rent Law Commission, by the numerous officers who have been called on for opinions upon it, by the Local Government, by your Council, and especially by the members of the Select Committee.

No. 17 of 8th May, 1884, with reference to a memorial from the Central Committee of landholders of Bengal and Behar.

No. 22 of 10th June, 1884, with reference to a memorial of Mr. J. Statkurti, on behalf of the ryots of India.

No. 30 of 28th August, 1884, with reference to a memorial of the landholders of Behar.

3. As promised in my Legislative Despatches marginally noted, I have given my careful attention to the objections urged by different memorialists to the legislation which has now been completed.

4. Upon the arguments urged against the provisions of the Act from the point of view of the tenant, I would remark that, although the Act may not confer upon the tenants all the advantages to which some may have deemed their class entitled, I entertain no doubt that it will prove in a high degree beneficial to the ryots generally, especially to the most numerous and important class, the settled ryots, whose claims are also the strongest. An examination of some of the principal differences between the new law and that which it supersedes makes this evident. The proof of title to occupancy right is greatly facilitated. It will no longer be possible for the settled ryot to be induced or compelled to contract himself out of his occupancy right. The principle of the "judicial rent" is more firmly established. The provisions of the law restricting enhancement of rent to the amount which can be shown to be fair and equitable are made more effective. Protection is given against the too frequent repetition of enhancements and of suits for arrears. By the substitution of the process of sale of the occupancy right for that of ejectment in execution of decrees for arrears, the value of his occupancy interest, of his improvements and of his standing crops, is secured to the ryot after his arrears

are liquidated. The power of distraint, while it is retained as an instrument for *bona fide* recovery of rent, can no longer be used for purposes of harassment or oppression. Illicit demands in excess of the legal rent are more effectually provided against. It is made clear, in case of doubt or dispute, when, how, and to whom the ryot is to pay his rent. And due receipts for his payments and statements of his account are secured to the ryot. The non-occupancy cultivator, while the distinction between him and the settled ryot is maintained, also receives new and valuable protection. He will ordinarily be able to claim to have a fair rent fixed by the Court for a term; he will be protected from ejectment as long as he pays that rent; his right to make improvements is defined, and the enjoyment of their fruit is secured to him.

5. On the part of the zemindars it has been contended in some memorials that, prior to the Permanent Settlement (save where their rights were invaded by mere usurpation) they were absolute proprietors of the soil; that the revenue they paid was unvarying in amount until arbitrarily enhanced by the later Mahomedan rulers; and that the ryots possessed no rights not derived from them. This contention, however, is not supported by the language of the Code of 1793. The preamble of Regulation II states that property in the soil was never, before 1793, declared to be vested in the landholders; that before that date they were not entitled to transfer such rights as they did possess without the sanction of the Government; and that "the public demand on each estate was liable to annual or frequent variation at the discretion of Government." The memorialists appear to me to make the mistake of supposing that the Permanent Settlement Regulations declared an existing, instead of creating a new state of things.

6. So also I understand it to have been asserted that the Code of 1793 acknowledged the zemindars to be absolute proprietors of the soil, and therefore admitted no rights of the cultivators as against them, except such as might be expressly declared in the Code itself; that whatever rights the ryots may have possessed were ascertained and defined in the Code, which reserved to the Government no power to ascertain and settle them at any future time; and that therefore the present legislation purporting to ascertain and settle such rights is a breach of the Permanent Settlement. This assertion is, however, in my opinion untenable.

7. Regulation I of 1793 expressly reserved to the Governor-General in Council the power, whenever he might deem proper, to enact such regulations as he might think necessary for the protection and welfare of the tenants, the proprietor being expressly dobarred from claiming, in case such regulations should be enacted, any reduction of his fixed revenue on that account; a provision which clearly contemplates the possibility of some future regulation affecting his receipts from his tenants.

8. Under this reserved power, legislation for the welfare of the tenant has, on cause shown, been on several occasions adopted, both before and since the enactment of Act X of 1859, of which the present Act is an amendment and an extension. And the exercise of this power was fully justified on the present occasion by the facts brought to light during the inquiries and discussions which preceded the passing of this Act.

9. I observe that many of the objections to particular proposals or provisions which are urged in the memorials I have received are directed against provisions which, though inserted in one or other of the Bills which have been from time to time drafted, find no place in the Act as passed. In the amended Bill first submitted the Select Committee considerably modified the Bill as originally introduced, and modified it in accordance with views urged by the representatives of the zemindars. On the points of any importance in which the Act finally passed differs from the first amended Bill, the modifications, with one exception, have been in the same direction. The remaining provisions to which objection was made have been so thoroughly and closely examined by your Legislative Council as to give me confidence that the decision arrived at on each of them is a sound one; while the fact that several of them have been attacked, from opposite points of view, by the representatives of both the landlords' and tenants' interests leads, as has been pointed out, to a fair inference that the just claims of both parties have been allowed.

10. I should have been glad if it had been found possible to give the greater facilities for the realization of rent desired by the zemindars by an abbreviation and simplification of procedure in the Civil Courts. But the opinion of the Select Committee, supported by that of the Judges of the High Court, convinces me that this would have involved a serious risk of failure of justice. The executive improvements which have been suggested on this point will doubtless receive your consideration. And it seems probable that the object in view may, to a large extent, be secured by a considerable increase in the number of Munsiffs Courts specially employed in the adjudication of rent suits.

11. As regards the objection that the Act was passed with undue haste, Her Majesty's Government entertain no doubt that the decision of the Legislative Council not to delay the matter further was right. The present measure has, in one shape or another, been before the public for more than four years. No less than five Bills were drafted and submitted to public criticism before that which was finally adopted. An enormous mass of materials has been from time to time collected and considered; and a very strong Select Committee, on which all the interests concerned were represented, was engaged for two sessions in discussing details and framing the Act. A measure so passed cannot be said not to have received full consideration. Moreover, there were the strongest reasons why the controversy upon the reform of the Tenancy Law, which has agitated and excited the agricultural classes of Bengal for the last seven years, should be set at rest as soon as possible.

12. I request that the different memorialists who have addressed me on the subject of the amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Law may be informed of the conclusions at which I have arrived.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 22nd July, 1885.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., P.C., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, M.D., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COURTS BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces. He said:—

“Mr. Crosthwaite, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has been for some time engaged in working out a scheme for the judicial re-organization of the provinces under his administration, with the object, among other things, of effecting gradually, and as circumstances permit, that separation between executive and judicial functions which it is our desire to introduce everywhere, but which is only possible to a very limited extent in the more backward provinces of the Empire. It appears that the result of the arrangements now in force in the Central Provinces is that the Tahsildár,

who is both a Revenue-officer and also the officer who presides over the lowest Courts of civil jurisdiction, is very much overburdened with original civil work, and that the Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners, who also combine executive with judicial functions, are overburdened with appellate civil work; and the problem which Mr. Crosthwaite is trying to solve is how to afford to these three classes of officers that amount of relief which will enable them to devote proper attention to their other duties. We propose to give this relief partly by taking power to appoint officers who are to be styled Judicial Assistants to the Commissioner, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs, and who are to take over the whole, or part, of the civil judicial work of the Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Tahsildars respectively. These officers are, as I understand, only to be appointed where, and for so long as, they are absolutely needed, and nothing like a uniform or final arrangement is to be attempted throughout the whole of the aggregate districts, the circumstances of which differ so materially from each other and all of which are passing somewhat rapidly through a period of transition.

"Then Mr. Crosthwaite also proposes to make some modification in the system of appeal, which, as we all know, constitutes the crux of all our judicial arrangements. Under the existing Act for the Central Provinces, the course of appeal is regulated exclusively by the powers of the officer from whom the appeal lies. Consequently, when it is necessary to transfer certain sets of appeals from one appellate tribunal to another, the Chief Commissioner is obliged to resort to the clumsy device of increasing or reducing the powers of the officer presiding over the Court from which the appeal lies, without reference to his fitness for exercising those powers, merely in order to change the Court of appeal, and with the result that all the cases decided by that officer must necessarily go on appeal to the same Court, no matter what their intrinsic value or importance may be. It is now proposed to regulate the course of appeal by reference to the nature of the subject-matter in dispute, in accordance with the system which prevails in Bengal and other Provinces. Mr. Crosthwaite finds that most of his proposals can be carried into effect by executive order, and without any alteration of the law, but that there are some provisions of the Central Provinces Courts Act, especially those relating to appeals, which it is absolutely necessary to modify. Those provisions are not very numerous, but Mr. Crosthwaite is of opinion—and I entirely agree with him—that it would be desirable to take this opportunity of re-casting the language and arrangement of the Civil Courts Act for the Central Provinces in order to bring them into closer conformity with more recent Acts of the same nature in force in other Provinces. Accordingly we propose to repeal the Act of 1863 and to re-enact it with the necessary modifications."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, 1882, BOMBAY DISTRICT POLICE ACT, 1867, PENAL CODE AND PRISONERS' ACT, 1871, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT also introduced the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Bombay District Police Act, 1867, the Indian Penal Code and the Prisoners' Act, 1871, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, Mr. Munter and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SEA PASSENGERS' BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the carriage of passengers by sea be taken into consideration. He said:—

"This Bill applies to voyages from Indian ports certain provisions for the relief of shipwrecked and distressed emigrants which are embodied in two

English Acts of Parliament. We have received from the Chambers of Commerce and other authorities whom we have consulted various suggestions for the amendment of the proposals embodied in our Bill; but in almost every case we have found that those suggestions are inadmissible, for the simple reason that the special authority under which we are legislating in this particular case merely enables us to apply the provisions of the English Acts and does not empower us to amend them. Under these circumstances, the only alterations which we have been able to make in the Bill as introduced are such as are strictly warranted by the language of the English Acts. For instance, we have gone as far as is practicable in meeting the suggestion of the Madras Chamber of Commerce by inserting in the Bill a provision expressly legalising insurances against the liabilities imposed upon shipowners by the Bill, and we are able to do this because that provision is simply copied from a section of one of the English Passenger Acts. We have also, at the instance of General Blair, the Resident at Aden, made the Bill apply to voyages to ports on the East Coast of Africa and in the Gulf of Aden; but we have taken care in all the alterations that we have made not to go beyond the four corners of the English Acts of Parliament which we are authorised to apply."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed. The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. HORE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to facilitate the construction of Telegraphs, and to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1870, be taken into consideration. He said:—

"In making this Motion I think that there are only two points to which it is necessary for me to invite the attention of the Council, all minor ones having been fully explained in the Report of the Select Committee. The first point is that we have provided that the words 'telegraph authority' in the Bill shall mean the Government Telegraph Department, and that that authority shall not exercise the power of placing telegraph lines and posts except for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by the Government, or to be so established or maintained. We think that most of the objections that were taken to the Bill as introduced, chiefly by commercial bodies in Calcutta, will have been met by our proposal that the power of placing telegraph lines and posts shall only be exercised by the Government Telegraph Department. The exercising of such powers by licensees was, on consideration, admitted to be decidedly open to objection.

"The other point is that, in endeavouring to make this Bill fit in with the existing Telegraph Act, we came to the conclusion that it would be more convenient to the Telegraph Department and to the public that the existing Act should be repealed and re-enacted with the modifications and additions proposed by the present Bill; and we have accordingly re-drawn the Bill as a consolidating measure."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HORE moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA COURTS BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Burma Courts Act, 1875, and section 360 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

INDIAN SECURITIES BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN asked for leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Government Securities.

Leave was granted.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 29th July, 1885.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

SIMLA;

The 24th July, 1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 22nd JULY 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain is reported from the Madras Presidency generally, and prospects, which are elsewhere fair, have much improved in Bellary and are more favourable in Anantapur. More rain is still wanted for the crops in parts of Bellary, Ganjam, and Tanjore. In Mysore slight rain fell in most parts of the State, but more is required. Prospects are uncertain in Kolar and in the lowlying tracts of the Shimoga and Kadur districts; elsewhere in the Province prospects are, on the whole, favourable. In Coorg there has been a good deal of rain, and prospects continue favourable.

Good rain has fallen throughout the Bombay Presidency, and prospects have greatly improved. More rain is required for sowings in Khandesh and in the Panch Mahals. *Kharif* sowings are in general progress. Rain has fallen throughout the Berars, in Hyderabad, and the Central India and Rajputana States, and prospects are, on the whole, very favourable, though in Marwar considerable anxiety is said to prevail on account of the scanty rainfall. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the greater part of the Punjab, and in the Central Provinces rain has been general, and *kharif* operations are in active progress.

Good rain continues to fall in Bengal, and agricultural prospects are favourable in all districts. The autumn crops and sugarcane promise well, except in some places where they have been damaged by floods. Harvesting of early rice and jute has begun in parts of Northern and Eastern Bengal, and the transplanting of late rice is going on well. Good rain is reported from Assam, and the state and prospects of crops continue favourable.

In British Burma the weather is seasonable; and ploughing, sowing, and transplanting are in general progress.

The public health is fairly good in most Provinces, and prices are generally stationary, except in the Punjab, where they are rising in Perozepore and Peshawar. In Bengal prices are still high.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(July 22nd)		
Bellary	76 (average)	More rain required in parts. Dry crops fair, except in parts of two taluks where caterpillars are reported to have appeared: wet crops moderately good; harvest partly in one taluk, outturn average. Fever in one taluk; 1 death from cholera.
Kurnool	239 (")	Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts; 47 deaths from cholera.
Ganjam	113 (")	More rain wanted. 364 deaths from cholera.
Kinna	208 (")	Wet and dry crops sown in parts. River 3 feet 8 inches over ancient. Fever and small-pox in parts; 115 deaths from cholera unreported last week, 75 this week.
Chingleput (Madras)	66 (")	Standing crops good; harvest partly in two taluks, outturn below average. Fever abating; small-pox in one taluk; cattle-disease slight.
Calcuttore	16 (")	Standing crops generally fair, but damaged in parts; harvest <i>cholum</i> and <i>chuloo</i> in parts, outturn generally average. Fever in one taluk; 23 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore	29 (")	Standing crops generally good, but not flourishing in parts of two taluks for want of rain; harvest dry crops and cotton in one taluk, outturn below average. 39 deaths from cholera.
Madura	Last week including reports since received (average) 24; this week (average) 02.	Fever prevalent.
Malabar	466 (average)	Transplanting continues in parts. Slight small-pox in eight taluks; fever in two; cattle-disease in one; 28 deaths from cholera.
Travancore	145 (")	Standing crops fairly thriving. Fever and small-pox prevalent in parts.
Bombay—(July 22nd)		
Karachi	Saken, 98; Munom, 103.	General Remarks.—General prospects fair, much improved in Bellary and better in Anantapur. River at Kotri on 20th, 18 feet 6 inches against 14 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Fever in three and cattle-disease in four taluks. Loss of 51 bullocks in Ghosabadi taluk. Weather warm in Ghosabadi taluk. Damage to crops in Shahbandar on account of deficiency of water in Koti owing to sea-water flood. Small-pox in four villages in districts, 5 fresh cases, 3 deaths, 27 remaining sick, 625 cases of cholera in the Karachi collection, 429 deaths. Prices—wheat, red, and <i>ahiri</i> in Karachi 26, 34 and 34; in Tata 24, 40 and 40; in Shahbandar 22, 40 and 46; and in Koti 32 and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	Rain at Sakrand on 14th, 07.	<i>Kharif</i> cultivation good. Lands adjoining the river bank in the Bala and Sakrand taluks are under water. River at Kotri on 20th, 18 feet 6 inches against 14 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Fever in one small-pox in four, cattle-disease in two, and cholera in eleven taluks. Prices of grain steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Ahmedabad	6.24; rain throughout the district; minimum in Madasa where more is wanted.	Total rainfall 9.10. Sowing operations commenced. Public health good. Wheat 30 and <i>bajri</i> 33 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	2.09	Total rainfall 3.79. Sowing operations have commenced where rain has fallen. Cholera continues in Baroda city, 39 fatal out of 79 reported. Prices— <i>bajri</i> 27, wheat 25, and rice 19 pounds per rupee.
Surat	2.90; general fall throughout the district; maximum in Pardi, 18.66; minimum in Jullapur, 3.15.	Total rainfall 6.94. Prospects greatly improved. Sowing progressing, transplantation commenced in places. Cholera in Surat and Jullapur, 3 cases, 2 deaths. <i>Juani</i> 36 and <i>agali</i> 41 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	7.17; Sinnar, 2.86; Igatpuri, 23.43; Dindori, 1.51; Niphad, 1.38; Chander, 1.24; Yeola, .27; Malegaon, .72; Nandgaon, 1.19; Baglan, 1.70; Karwar, 2.02; Pant, 25.90.	Prospects improved. More rain wanted in Niphad, Chander, Yeola, Nandgaon, and Malegaon. Sowing of rice, <i>agali</i> , and groundnut commenced in Nasik and Dindori; transplantation of rice and <i>agali</i> vigorously progressing in Igatpuri and Pant; sowing of <i>kuttan</i> and <i>tilli</i> commenced in Baglan; sowing of <i>bajri</i> will shortly commence; want of fodder for cattle felt in Sinnar, Niphad, Chander, Yeola, Nandgaon, Baglan, and Kalvan. Cholera in Nasik, Sinnar, Igatpuri, Niphad, Yeola, Nandgaon, 151 attacks, 110 deaths. Wheat 31, <i>bajri</i> 34, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	Rain every day; heavy on 16th; total of week, 12.40.	Total to date, 22.62, being 16.38 below average. Abnormal temperature rose from 1° cool on 15th and 16th to 2° warm on 19th and then fell to 1° cool on 21st; vapour in air excessive from 17th to 21st; abnormal wind from north-west from 15th to 17th; wind normal from 18th to 21st.
Poona	Rain throughout the district; maximum in Maval, 12.89; minimum in Indapur, .41.	Sowing operations progressing, except at Indapur and Sirur talukas, where more rain is wanted. Prices— <i>bajri</i> 24 and <i>juari</i> 37; in Poona <i>bajri</i> 24 and <i>juari</i> 33 pounds per rupee. 131 cases of cholera in four talukas, 63 deaths.
Ahmednagar	Akola, 1.26; Parner, 1.20; Nowasa, 1.05; Shegaon and Rahuri, .98; Jambhed, .88; Nagar, .59; Shrigonda, .56; Karjat, .38; Kopergaon, .27.	Sowing of <i>khari</i> is in progress in about 30 villages in the Nagar taluka, in a very few places in Parner and Shrigonda, in about ten or eleven villages of Kopergaon, in parts of Shegaon, Nowasa, and in about four villages of Rahuri, in about seven villages of Sangamner, and in parts of Jambhed, where the present rainfall has been beneficial to the <i>takar</i> crops; sowing of <i>kulgi</i> and <i>bajri</i> is begun in about twenty-two villages of Karjat, in Akola; <i>khari</i> sowings is begun in some of the Dechi villages. The late rainfall has been beneficial to the <i>agali</i> , <i>sari</i> , and rice crops sown in the Dang villages. Want of fodder at Parner, Kopergaon, and Sangamner. 88 heads of cattle are reported to have died in Sangamner and 80 in Kopergaon; slight cattle-disease in Nowasa, Sangamner, and Akola; cholera—32 attacks, 12 deaths in Jambhed; 7 attacks, 6 deaths in Shegaon; 67 attacks, 19 deaths in Nowasa; 3 attacks, 9 deaths in Rahuri; 16 attacks, 8 deaths in Kopergaon; and 8 attacks only in Sangamner. <i>Bajri</i> from 31 to 43 and <i>juari</i> from 42 to 46 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	Sholapur, 1.47; Barsi, 1.14; Madha, .74; Karmala, .25; Pandharpur, 1.10; Sangola, .79; Malsiras, .64.	Sowing has generally commenced in the Sholapur, Barsi, Madha, Karmala, Pandharpur, and Sangola talukas; sowing operations have commenced in parts only, where there was enough moisture in the Malsiras taluka; irrigated crops are suffering. Well water being scarce, general and good fall of rain is anxiously looked for. <i>Juani</i> is sold at 45 pounds 31 tolas and <i>bajri</i> 31 pounds 33 tolas per rupee. There are as yet no signs of distress.
Dharswad	Sangola, 1.04; Dharswad and Mugad, 1.40; Gadag, 1.72; Kalghatol, 1.50; Kod, 1.31; Nargund, 1.20; Bankapur, 1.10; Bantlennur, 1.0; Hubli and Mundargi, .85; Nandgaon and Ron, .70; Kamajgi, .65.	Sowing of early <i>juari</i> in progress, except in Ron, part of Navalgund, and Kamajgi, where it is retarded for want of sufficient moisture; rice crops good, but require heavy showers. Slight cholera in Dharswad, Hubli, Navalgund, and Bankapur talukas; slight cattle-disease in Gadag taluka. Average price of rice 36 and <i>juari</i> 41 pounds per rupee. Season prospects fairly good; rice crop excellent. No danger of famine.
Kanara	Karwar, 7.37; Kumbla, 7.38; Sissa, 7.20; and Haliyal, 3.59.	Crops thriving. Cholera at Haliyal 26 cases, 22 deaths; fever and small-pox in six talukas and cattle-disease in two. Common rice at Karwar 14 seers, district average 15 seers per rupee.
Rajkot	1.28	Total rainfall 3.02. General health good. Weather cloudy. Sowing operations have commenced in many places. <i>Bajri</i> 31 and <i>juari</i> 43 pounds per rupee.
General Remarks. —Good rain throughout the presidency. Prospects greatly improved; more rain required for sowing in parts of some districts, specially Khambhat and the Dang-Mekala; rice transplantation progressing; standing crops injured by insects in parts of Upper Sind Frontier; fodder is scarce in parts of Nasik and Ahmednagar. Cholera in parts of seventeen, and fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in parts of eight districts.		
Bengal—(July 23rd)		
Chittagong	2.80	Weather hot, with occasional showers of rain. <i>Amra</i> paddy being sown; prospects generally fair. Prices variable. Cholera fingers

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—contd.		
<i>Imra</i> ..	746	Harvesting of early rice and jute going on; late rice and sugarcane thriving; prospects of crops and public health good.
24-Bergumunda (Calcutta) ..	Nil	Prospects of early crops continue satisfactory; transplanting of <i>amra</i> going on in low lands. Prices of common rice 13 to 15; scarce per rupee. Public health generally good.
Kulna ..	840	Weather cloudy and rainy. <i>Amra</i> doing well; transplanting of <i>amra</i> paddy going on. Price of rice remains high. Public health good.
Moonschedad ..	Nil; slight rainfall	Weather seasonable. Prospects of <i>amra</i> good; more rain urgently wanted for transplanting of <i>amra</i> . Public health good.
Burdwan ..	7; Culna, 38; Cutwa, 123; Ranigunj, 187.	Transplanting progressing. Prospects good. Price of rice 11 to 12; scarce per rupee. Public health good, except in the Sadar subdivision.
Rangpoor ..	100	Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops good; harvesting of early crops proceeding; transplanting of <i>amra</i> continues. Fever and lower complaints increasing; cholera prevalent in thanas Govindganj and Dinah. Prices stationary.
Bhagatpur ..	42	Prospects of crops much improved; rice seedlings being transplanted. Price of rice 12 seers 10 chittacks per rupee. Public health good.
Purneah ..	323	Prospects of <i>bhadoi</i> good; <i>aghar</i> being transplanted. Price of coarse rice 14 seers per rupee. Public health normal. Ganges and Kosi rising.
Fatna ..	59	Melan, <i>korai</i> , and paddy growing well; in some places they are still being sown; sowing of <i>juari</i> and <i>arhar</i> being pushed on. A few cases of cholera and small-pox reported from Bihar.
Duribhanga ..	137	<i>Bhadoi</i> crops look very promising, except where injured by floods; transplanting of paddy and <i>surma</i> going on. Prices almost stationary. Cholera abating.
Hazaribagh ..	219	Weather seasonable; abundant rain reported from all stations. Transplanting of <i>surma</i> going on; paddy-fields being sown. Cholera reported from Hazaribagh, Chitra, Bogodur, and Tandwa otherwise general health good.
Cuttack ..	210	Weather cloudy. Early rice being harvested; late rice growing tolerably well and being weeded; inundated lands being resown. Price of rice almost unchanged. Cholera reported from several places.
Midnapur ..	149	Weather seasonable. Rice being transplanted. Public health fair.
Khoulna ..		
Dinapore ..	63; moderate rain in this week.	State and prospects of crops good; jute beginning to be harvested. Cases of cholera in Southern thanas and some cattle-disease in Thakurgaon; health in general good. Average price of rice 14 seers per rupee.
Pabna (Saraiganj) ..	161	Crops promising. Price of rice falling. Public health good.
Gya ..	159	Prospects of crops continue good. Prices nearly stationary. Public health fair, but cholera and fever still prevalent in places.
Chumpanur ..	37	Weeding being carried on vigorously. Prices stationary. A few cases of cholera reported.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(July 23rd)		General Remarks. —There has been general rain during the week, and agricultural prospects are favourable in all districts; more rain is wanted in Moonschedad. Autumn crops and sugarcane are generally very promising, except in a few localities where some damage has been done by floods; transplanting of late rice progresses well; harvesting of early rice and jute has begun in parts of Northern and Eastern Bengal; in spite of the present good prospects of the crops, the price of rice remains high and shows no signs of falling. General health continues to be fair. The earthquake on the morning of the 14th instant was felt all over the Lower Provinces.
Benares (July 31st)	Average rainfall over district, 2.0.	Weather unchanged. Sowings almost completed, but more rain required; supplies sufficient. Prices tending to rise. No sickness of men or cattle.
Gorakhpore („ 20th)	1.20; at Sadr	Weather cloudy and close. Crops promising. Prices falling. Some sporadic cholera in south and east.
Fyzabad („ 21st)	Moderate fall of rain throughout the district.	Crops coming up well; prospects good. Prices rising slightly. Health good.
Lucknow („ 20th)	2.90 (average)	Weather cloudy. <i>Kharif</i> sowings going on; a break would be beneficial; supplies sufficient. Prices steady. Health both of men and cattle good.
Rae Bareilly („ „)	Good rain all over the district.	<i>Kharif</i> crops germinating and look well. Prices slightly rising. General health fair.
Partabgarh („ 21st)	2.10 to 3.0 throughout the district.	Crops look well. <i>Barji</i> sowings begun.
Allahabad („ „)	Good rainfall, average over 2.0.	Markets well-stocked. Prices almost stationary. Health good on the whole, though isolated cases of cholera are still reported.
Cannpoor („ 20th)	General and good rain during the week.	<i>Kharif</i> sowings continue and seedling of young crops on hand. Prices rising slightly. Slight fever in two parganas; a little cattle-disease also in two parganas.
Bandu („ 21st)	.....	Rain timely. <i>Kharif</i> sowing progresses; prospects excellent. Public health good; no disease of men; cattle-disease in one village.
Ballia („ „)	Moderate rain during the week prevailing.	Wind easterly. Prospects favourable; supplies sufficient. Health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—<i>contd.</i>		
Varanasi (July 21st)	General rainfall 3·9 to 7·0.	<i>Kharif</i> prospects favourable. Very high flood in Khatinadi; has damaged the bridge at Madanpur and beached the road near the bridge; suspension bridge at Khudagar; carted way, and railway bridge seriously injured. No loss of life so far as is yet known. Prospects are very favourable. No sickness reported.
Sitapur (" ")	Rain averaging 2·4 has fallen throughout the district.	
Barilly (" ")	Rain pretty continuous.	Sowings continue. Market fairly steady. Public health good; occasional cattle-disease.
Kanoun (" 20th)	Heavy rain up to 17th instant; since less.	Crops flourishing. Prices steady. Fever prevalent; some cattle-disease.
Agra (" ")	Good rain in all paragonas.	<i>Kharif</i> sowings progressing. Prices steady. Very slight cholera in one paragona.
Aligarh (" 21st)	Fair rains.	<i>Kharif</i> sowings continue. Prices slightly rising. Some deaths from cholera in paragona Man, and fever reported from paragona Jhansi.
Muzaffarnagar (" ")	Useful rain during the week.	Weather hot and cloudy. Supplies sufficient. Condition of people and cattle good.
General Remarks. —Rain has been general throughout the provinces; in Aligarh the fall has been extremely heavy, causing damage to crops. <i>Kharif</i> operations in progress, and prospects seem favourable. Markets are well supplied, and prices fairly steady. Public health generally good.		
Punjab—(July 22nd)		
Hissar (July 21st)	·90	Health fair. <i>Kharif</i> sowings in progress. Prices stationary.
Delhi (" ")	5·30	Health fair. <i>Kharif</i> ploughing in progress. Prices fluctuating.
Unbhatta (" ")	·80	Health good. <i>Kharif</i> sowings in progress. Prices almost stationary.
Jullundur (" ")	·50; more wanted	Health good. <i>Kharif</i> sowings in progress. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore (" ")	·70	Health good. <i>Kharif</i> sowings in progress. Prices rising.
Amritsar (" ")	2·10	Health and crops good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot (" ")	1·0; more wanted	Health good. Prices stationary.
Lahore (" ")	·30	Cholera in the Chaurian tahsil. <i>Kharif</i> sowings in progress. Prices almost stationary.
Mooltan (" ")	·77	Health and crops good. Prices almost stationary.
Rawalpindi (" ")	·30; more wanted	Health good with exception of few cases of cholera in Rawalpindi city and cantonments. <i>Kharif</i> sowings in progress. Prices stationary.
Shalimar (" ")	Rain throughout the district.	Health good. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan (" ")	·57	Health good. Prices falling.
Peshawar (" ")	·77	Health good. Prices rising generally.
General Remarks. —Rain in most districts. Slight cholera in the Gujran district, in the Chaurian tahsil of the Lahore district, and in the city and cantonments of Rawalpindi; elsewhere the health is generally good. <i>Kharif</i> sowings in progress. Prices of food-grains generally stationary, rising in Ferozepore and Peshawar districts.		
Central Provinces—(July 22nd)		
Nagpur	9·63; weather rainy	Sowings nearly completed. Fever and small-pox in places. Prices steady.
Jabalpore	4·28; weather showery	Cotton sowings finished; plants 2 to 3 inches and healthy; other sowings still continue. 282 cases of cholera, 157 deaths. Prices unchanged.
Bamra (July 21st)	7·20	Heavy rain; weather cloudy. <i>Kharif</i> ploughings and sowings still in progress. Health good. Prices stationary.
Seoni	5·4	Weather cloudy. Rice transplanting progressing. 3 cases of cholera, 2 deaths, cattle-disease and small-pox continue. Prices stationary.
Washnagar	6·90	Weather continues. 71 cases of cholera, 38 deaths. Prices stationary.
Khandwa	3·61; weather showery	Prospects good. Prices steady. Health good.
Rampur	8·25	Weather cloudy and clear alternately. Sowings completed. 763 cases of cholera, 571 deaths; slight cattle-disease. Prices steady.
General Remarks. —4·3 rain with favourable weather for agricultural operations. Cholera continues in Chhattisgarh and in two other districts. Prices steady.		
British Burma—(July 22nd)		
Akyab	4·86	Total rainfall 76·13. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in town and in one circle. Ploughing progressing.
Mawlaik	2·98	Total rainfall 36·24. Public health good in town; sporadic cholera of local type in one circle; cattle-disease severe in one district and in three townships.
Rangoon	4·57	Total rainfall 36·34. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein)	10·62	Total rainfall 89·86. Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing. Excessive rainfall inundated fields, destroying young crops.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—contd.		
Pegu ...	7.24	Total rainfall 44.69. Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing.
Mouzada ...	6.82	Total rainfall 35.59. Public health good; cattle-disease slight in one township. Ploughing progressing.
Prome ...	6.98	Total rainfall 17.65. Public health good in town; severe cholera in one township, now apparently over and also in two circles. Seedlings planted.
Taungtha ...	2.72	Total rainfall 36.81. Slight cholera in town and in five circles; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing.
Thayethary (July 17th)	3.58	{ Total rainfall 15.00. Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing. Slight rain in Myedi subdivision. Cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing.
Do (" 18th)	2.48	
General Remarks. —Cholera severe in four and slight in four districts; small-pox slight in one district, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease severe in two and slight in three districts, elsewhere health of cattle good. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting progressing. Rains reasonable.		
Assam—(July 22nd)		
Gauhati ...	7.9; weather rainy	Fever very prevalent; cholera decreasing in Kalajar, prevailing in Luki tahsil; cattle-disease from some of the mouzaha disappearing. Gathering of <i>aus</i> almost finished; transplantation of <i>sali</i> in progress; tea and sugarcane doing well.
Tezpur ...	6.48	State and prospects of crops favourable. Fever and cattle-disease reported from Hahiganj.
Silchar ...	4.67	Weather warm. Some damage done to <i>demahi</i> and <i>murali</i> crops by insects; transplanting of <i>aus</i> crops nearly finished; ploughing for <i>sali</i> crops progresses; prospects of tea favourable. Common rice 13½ <i>seers</i> per rupee. 2 deaths from cholera from Lakhimpur and 1 from Hailakandi reported; general health good.
Dibrugarh ...	.....
Mysore and Coorg—(July 22nd)		
Bangalore ...	Slight rain has fallen in most parts of the State.	More rain is required. Crops somewhat improving in Kolar district, where prospects are still uncertain; elsewhere in fair condition, except in the low-lying tracts of the districts of Shimoga and Kolar; favourable on the whole elsewhere. Cases of cholera still continue in Bangalore and Mysore, otherwise public health fair; cattle-disease reported from Bangalore and Mysore districts. No material change in prices.
Mysore ...		
Mercara ...	7.10	Coffee and cardamom crops in good condition. Prices of food-grains slightly fallen. Prospects of season and public health good.
Berar and Hyderabad—(July 22nd)		
Amruti ...	4.88	Weather rainy. Cotton plants thriving; <i>juari</i> sowing completed. Wheat 22 and <i>juari</i> 26 <i>seers</i> per rupee.
Akola ...	1.48	Weather cloudy. <i>Kharif</i> sowings continue.
Hyderabad ...	3.07	Standing crops good. Cholera continues in some places, general health fair. Prices—Wheat 1½, coarse rice 1½, white <i>juar</i> 19, yellow <i>juar</i> 23, and <i>tur</i> 15½ <i>seers</i> per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(July 22nd)		
Indore ...	2.40	Health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	2.41	Health good.
Satna ...	2.78	Prospects good. Cholera decreasing; 13 cases, 4 deaths in Rewari.
Narmada ...	1.70	Weather cloudy and warm; health good.
Guna ...	2.55	Cholera in Kurnool of Gwalior, otherwise health good.
Rajputana—(July 22nd)		
Alm (July 22nd)	4.0	Weather very cloudy, close and seasonable.
Sirohi (" 18th)	8.1	Tanks fair; wells and health good. Sowing again begun. Rain light.
Marwar (" 17th)	4.2	Very little water in Jodhpore city tanks. Health good. <i>Kharif</i> operations proceeding where heavier rain fell extremely. Weather close and warm. Considerable anxiety prevails where rains are partial and scanty. Prices tending to rise.
Meywar (" ")	1.88	Tanks and wells filling. Crops improved by rain during week. Health good. Prices slightly falling. Rain general.
Banotti (" ")	9.8; Deoli, 8.11; Tonk, 1.59; Shahpura, 3.49.	Tanks and wells full. Crops prospect excellent. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather pleasant.
Jhalawar (" ")	4.03	Sowing progressing favourably. Health good.
Kherwar (" 20th)	10	Tanks and wells fair. Indian-worn sown in low lands; no rice yet sown. Health good. Prices low, but slightly rising. Weather cloudy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—contd.		
Ajmere (July 21st)	·88	Health good. Weather sultry, clouds hovering about.
Jaypore (" ")	·08	Prospects favourable. Prices stationary. Health good.
Kotah (" ")	2·14	Weather seasonable. Sowings continue. Health good.
Bharatpore (" 18th)	3·90	Tanks and wells full. Health good. Prices falling.
Ulwar (" 21st)	1·47	Three deaths from cholera in district, otherwise health good. <i>Juar</i> crops damaged by caterpillars.
Dholepore (" 18th)	1·0	Tanks and wells full. Sowing continues. Health good; slight fever.
Bikaner (" ")	33; Sujangarh, 7·50	Weather hot, with westerly winds. Prices steady.
		Good rain throughout the districts; tanks and wells full. Fever prevailing; health otherwise good. Sowings continue. Prices stationary. Weather hot and cloudy, with high winds.
Nepal—(July 16th)		
Katmandu	2·27	Prospect of crops good. Cholera continues.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

N^o 31. { CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. CIVIL WORKS. Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN SIND FOR 1883-84.

No. 1681, Simla, July 13, 1885.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 97W.I.—216, dated 19th May 1885, submitting the Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department in Sind for 1883-84, and the Resolution of the Government of Bombay thereon.

OBSERVATIONS.—The capital expenditure during the year 1883-84, from Productive and Ordinary funds, amounted to Rs4,42,032 and Rs39,896, respectively. The total capital outlay up to the close of the year was Rs1,01,13,681, of which sum Rs67,74,709 had been spent on Productive Public Works.

2. The gross revenue from all sources was by assessments Rs28,66,726 and by collections Rs28,10,861. The revenue due to irrigation works other than agricultural was by assessment Rs28,06,186 and by collections Rs28,06,517; against this the maintenance charges, direct and indirect, and including the charges for collection, amounted to Rs14,58,228. The net revenue calculated on the earnings of the year was therefore Rs14,07,958. It would, however, appear from paragraph 12 of the Superintending Engineer's report and from paragraph 4 of the Commissioner's memorandum, that some claims for remission were still unsettled at the close of the year, and that deductions from the canal share of the consolidated revenue to the amount of about Rs80,000 will have to be made in the accounts for 1884-85. This adjustment will not affect the returns from the canals which are classed as Productive—their earnings give a percentage of 4.60 on the capital invested—whilst the return from those works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept was, according to the figures recorded, 15.06 per cent.

3. The area cultivated by the aid of the irrigation works was 1,540,831 acres, of which 178,724 acres were in jaghir estates and are assessed at a lower water rate. The water share of the net consolidated revenue, assessed on the 1,362,107 acres of Government land amounted to Rs1,68,358, which gives a rate of Rs2.33 per acre. This is again an improvement on the rate per acre recorded in the previous year, and is attributable to the same cause, *viz.*, the progress of the revision of the settlement; and there is no doubt that the improvement will be continuous, as in consequence of the more accurate measurements and assessments of the new settlement full credit will be obtained for the benefits derived from the canals.

4. There were no high floods during the irrigating season, and the distribution of water was rendered more difficult than usual by the fluctuations in the levels of the water in the river, which are described in detail in the report. The area cultivated was for the above reasons less than in the previous year, but compares favorably with the areas recorded for other years in which there were no extraordinary floods. Owing to the absence of high floods the breaches in the protective embankments were few and unimportant. It is very satisfactory to find that the money expended on these extensive embankments has already begun to yield a return, and that lands which have long been allowed to lie uncultivated through fear of the constantly recurring inundations are now again being brought under cultivation. The Superintending Engineer's report shows that steady progress has been made in extending and strengthening these most necessary works along the whole line of the river, and their completion in the immediate future may now be confidently looked for.

5. The working expenses shown in the administrative statement amount, as before stated, to Rs14,58,228, which gives a percentage of 44 on Rs33,06,512, which is the total of the gross assessed revenue and hakaba, and a maintenance charge of Rs0.95 per acre irrigated. It is mentioned in paragraph 16 of the report that there has been an increase in mileage both of Canals and Protective Works in charge of the Department. The length of canals is now 5,701 and of bunds 524 miles.

6. The greatest area irrigated by a cubic foot of water was 74.22 acres on the Desert, and the least 20.70 acres on the Kalri Canal. The average duty of the canals for which records are given in the Table VIII attached to the report was 38 acres per cubic foot of average discharge. The discharge of the main canals was, as a rule, much less and the duty better than in the previous year.

7. Both the Commissioner and the Superintending Engineer remark on the large balances of canal revenue which remained uncollected at the close of the year, and state that strenuous efforts will now be made to diminish these outstandings, and it is to be hoped that the next report will record a great improvement in this respect.

8. There has again been great delay in the submission of this report. The Superintending Engineer, in his forwarding letter, states that he was unable to complete his report until 2½ months after the due date; but no explanation is afforded by the Government of Bombay of the further delay which has resulted in its reaching this office half a year later than the prescribed date. The Government of India hopes that the Government of Bombay have already taken steps to prevent a repetition of these continually recurring delays.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bombay, in the Public Works Department, for information.

Also that a copy of this Resolution, of the Report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay, be forwarded for information to the Governments, Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

noted in the margin, in the Public Works Department.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution, of the Report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay, be forwarded to the Department of Finance